

9th March 1959] [Srimathi Mary C. Chubwala Jadhav]

period in the years to come. By this, the Nilgiris will get more industries and many more things. Of course, I have been born there. I feel it is the most beautiful Hill Station.

One word more, Sir, before I sit down. I request the Government please to give a chance to the handicapped in their employment in the various Government departments. I particularly refer to the blind and the deaf and the other handicapped. They could be employed in their libraries, telephone company, and other places, but we do very, very little for the handicapped. One handicapped boy was trained in photography and he was fit to be taken in the Police Department. He could do well and better than any regular policeman, but the Government turned it down. I request the Hon. the Home Minister to examine this and see whether some place could not be given to these handicapped children and young people.

Lastly, Sir (laughter), this will be my last word, Sir. We are having a lot of visiting dignitaries and in our country and State, we are having daily more and more visiting dignitaries, and yet, Sir, the population as a whole has very little chance to meet them. Government take them to Mahabalipuram, to the Leather Research Institute, and to the Coach Factory. There is a Reception by the Mayor and the Governor—they are beautiful receptions—and many people come there to see the visitors. But there is no Citizens' Reception as such. Why should we be so conservative? Recently, there was a reception to the Russian Delegation and I do not know who organised it and how many citizens came. But, Sir, to such receptions the citizens could be invited. In the past, the Sheriff used to call the citizens to form a citizens' committee and thus the citizens had a chance to meet the visiting dignitaries. I do feel that this should be revived in Madras. In Delhi and Bombay we have it.

Sir, with these few words, I thank you, Sir, for all your indulgence to me and congratulate you on your gracious conducting of the deliberations of this House. (Loud cheers.)

* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : Sir, after this very interesting speech, mine will be a very dull speech. (Laughter.) Nor have I beautiful pamphlets to show, but only dull reports and statistics. But anyhow you have to put up with me, Sir, and allow me some time and I hope you will do that.

Sir, at the outset, I express my appreciation of the fact that the Hon. the Finance Minister has presented his eighth Budget this year I think it is a great record throughout the Union for a Finance Minister to have presented Budgets for the last seven years and again to have the privilege of presenting his eighth Budget to us. I should also hand him a bouquet for absence of additional taxation (hear, hear), but I explained to myself the reason why he did so. After getting a good deal of experience in figures, he has now come to the conclusion that the Budget does not represent real figures and that, as a matter of fact, even though a Budget is a deficit one,

[Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar] [9th March 1959]

in the revised form the income will be a little more and that when it comes to the question of actuals, it will be a very big surplus Budget. If you look at the figures for the last four or five years, that will be clear. In 1956-57, in the original Budget—it was mentioned in the Budget speech—the deficit was Rs. 3.78 lakhs, but in the revised estimates, the deficit was Rs. 3.63 lakhs. Then, in 1957-58 the Budget had a deficit of Rs. 3.33 lakhs; then after some time, by taxation there was Rs. 1.20 lakhs and at the time of revised estimate, there was a surplus of Rs. 5 lakhs. Again, in the actuals, there was a surplus of Rs. 3.41 lakhs. In 1958-59, there was a surplus of Rs. 15 lakhs originally estimated and the revised estimate shows a surplus of Rs. 2.65 lakhs. I do not know the actuals and I think the surplus will be a little more finally. But so far as our present Budget is concerned, there is a surplus of Rs. 1.39 lakhs. The Hon. the Finance Minister with his usual knowledge and experience should know that the surplus would be much greater in actuality. Well, I am not blaming him. The real thing that matters is that we are not able really to spend for these plans as much as we ought to or like to. There are various difficulties, obstacles and complications. We talk of planned economy. It is all right so far as the theoretical portion of it is concerned, but when we come to actualities, there are many difficulties in the realization of our national planning. If those obstacles and complications are not fully met or are not solved, the whole of the amount that is allotted for particular heads cannot be spent. Finally, it is surrendered. I was a Member of the Public Accounts Committee and I could get a good impression of these things. In many places, it was not possible for the departments to spend the whole of the amount allotted. In some places there have been mistakes also. In one instance, it was found that a mistake to the tune of Rs. 17 lakhs had occurred on account of the fact that the head relating to loans to buildings of co-operative societies was misleading. Such mistakes will not recur, I grant. It was said that at first there was no separate detailed head. This mistake led to double provision under this head and, therefore, some Rs. 18 lakhs had to be returned unspent.

There is one other thing in the Budget and that is this. All the amounts that are not to be spent have to be surrendered. Therefore, the various departments naturally want to put up their proposals as high as possible and get bigger allotments. When the time comes for spending, they are not able completely to utilize the amounts, and during the month of March, there is a great rush. They are not able to surrender in time also. That is what happens during the whole period. That we found in the Public Accounts Committee. There was one suggestion made in this connection by the Hon. the Finance Minister at the time of discussion. He suggested whether we could not adopt a principle of carrying over the balance of one year to the succeeding year. I think that would be a better method. Such amounts as have not been spent in one year could very well be carried over to the subsequent year so that they could be taken into account when making further allotments.

9th March 1959] [Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar]

and those amounts could be deducted. That would enable the departments not to exercise their minds for the purpose of asking for as much as possible and afterwards not spending it. I have heard of instances—I do not know whether it is correct or not—where from the stocks some of the materials were taken and they asked for further allotments even though the stocks might not be utilized in the particular year. These things have to be unnecessarily done on account of the fact that the departments might be blamed otherwise. It is in that way that the Budget Estimates are prepared. That is why we find large amounts being refunded under particular heads. But still on account of the fact that the Second Five-Year Plan and other plans have to be implemented, these heads are there and large amounts are being credited to those particular heads and we find in the Budget figures a deficit originally but afterwards when the actuals are received, the receipts are much more than originally estimated. I would say that instead of insisting upon the departments to surrender the amount if they are not able to utilize the entire money allotted the balance could be carried over to the next year, and that this could be done till the Five-Year Plans are implemented—some such date could be fixed. After such date, they could surrender the amount if it is not spent already. That is a matter which has to be considered. That will obviate the necessity of various departments having various plans and schemes which they have not entirely examined and which they are not sure will be fully implemented during the course of the particular year. Many such things have taken place. The Collectors, when amounts are distributed to them, have not been able to report that the whole amount would be spent within the period fixed. Therefore it is that the Public Accounts Committee has said that there is no co-ordination between the Collectors and the various departments. That is why I request the Government to take the whole matter into consideration. If the method advocated is adopted, the Government will be able to present a better Budget with more probable figures. So far as the educational grants are concerned, they adopt that principle. That is this. If there is any scheme, that scheme has to be completely looked into and finalised by the particular institution or department. Then only grants can be asked for. Even then the grant is not made in the particular year but the amount is sanctioned under Part II Schemes in the subsequent year. That principle can be applied even to other departments such as the Harijan Welfare Department where we are anxious to show to the public that we have done a lot of things for the amelioration of the condition of the people. We can ask the Collectors to finalize the various schemes within the particular year and afterwards in the next year we can make allotments for those schemes. If that is done, the whole of the amount that is allotted will be disbursed within the period fixed and the schemes also implemented. Even with regard to the Harijan Welfare Department, the Collectors were asked to report but they did not send their report and, therefore, the amount could not be surrendered. It is stated that they got a

[Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar] [9th March 1959]

report only from the Collector of North Arcot and that the Collectors did not surrender the anticipated savings in time. The Government had made note of this position in the light of the remarks of the Public Accounts Committee on a previous occasion and they had circularised in January 1958 all the Collectors that they should attempt at achieving greater co-ordination with the Harijan Welfare Department and avoid repetition of such savings. Therefore, just as there is planning for the whole State taking into consideration the receipts and the disbursements so also there must be a decentralised planning for each village and each taluk so that the particular schemes that are formulated may be fully implemented and provision may be made only for those schemes which could be implemented within the period of time allotted for their implementation. That is the general observation that I wanted to make on the Budget estimates because I found that the Budget figures revealed a deficit while the actuals showed a surplus. Even then, it is stated that the interim relief of Rs. 5 per month given to the Non-Gazetted Government servants will cost the State Rs. 1.81 lakhs a year and that the total expenditure for the current year will increase by nearly Rs. 45 lakhs. But next year the Finance Minister may say that there will still be a surplus. That is why I think he has not proposed any new taxes. Otherwise, he might have resorted to additional taxation. Or, rather, there is no other tax which can be levied upon our people. That is why I am a little grudging in my appreciation of the fact that there is no proposal for additional taxation.

Then, even before the Second Five-Year Plan is over, the Budget speech talks of preliminary steps to be taken for the formulation of the Third Five-Year Plan. Why not we consolidate all the schemes that are mentioned in the Second Five-Year Plan and the achievements made and come to some final arrangement as regards the implementation of those schemes completely and then talk of another Five-Year Plan? I think I may even come under the description of being conservative which was the word used by the Prime Minister. Even in regard to the Second Five-Year Plan we were put to great difficulties. The resources for implementing the Plan were not available. They planned deficit financing to the extent of Rs. 800 crores. Afterwards they found that they should not do that. They had to limit it. Our foreign exchange has fallen to Rs. 200 crores from Rs. 700 crores. We could not avail ourselves of the foreign exchange resources any more. These are the difficulties caused in the implementation of the Second Five-Year Plan. Therefore, why should we think of another Five-Year Plan with an investment of Rs. 10,000 crores? There is already a gap of Rs. 800 crores. Therefore, even though we may want to follow the example of the Soviet Union in having Five-Year Plans, why not we go a little slower and consolidate our entire resources and our achievements during the Second Five-Year Plan period?

There is one good sentence in the Budget speech to which I want to draw the attention of the House. So far as Seed Farms are concerned, they said that they would start 860 seed farms by

9th March 1959] [Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar]

1959-60. Immediately they introduced legislation for the purpose of acquiring lands for these seed farms. On that basis, they decided to start 180 new seed farms in the current year. But in this year's Budget speech it is stated—

'We had earlier planned to start 360 seed farms by 1959-60 for multiplying and distributing improved seeds. On this basis, we had decided to start 180 new seed farms in the current year. Certain administrative difficulties were, however, experienced in acquiring lands for these farms and in running them. Consequently, we have not been able to start as many new farms as we had planned. In many farms the yield fell below expectations and, therefore, we have started only eight new farms so far this year. We had to abandon a few farms due to unsuitable soil conditions and lack of irrigation facilities, and some more farms may have to be closed down before the end of this year leaving a balance of about 130 farms.'

Sir, it is stated that in many farms the yield fell below expectations. The position was very much worse in some places in Tanjore district. It is a mild expression to use—'below expectations'.

(Deputy Chairman in the Chair.)

There was no yield at all in many places. The Government mentioned that in the Second Five-Year Plan period in 1959-60, they have 75 farms. This is a more modest estimate. It is stated in the Budget speech, 'The Government have since decided that before increasing the number of farms, we should consolidate the farms already started'. This is one of the wisest sentences in the Budget speech, according to me. Let us consolidate whatever we have done so far. Let us see before acquiring new farms whether the seed farms already started work as efficiently as they should.

4 20
p.m.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: There is a Report on Seed Farms by the Estimates Committee—a very valuable document.

* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: The Budget speech also says, 'It has also been decided that suitable surplus lands which would become available on enforcing the proposed ceiling on land holdings should be utilized as seed farms'. Even they thing that they cannot completely utilise all the seed farms, according to their original plan. But still they say that they hope that the surplus lands should be available for seed farms. There will be little surplus. In the discussions we had the other day, we had a suggestion that there should be a directive from the Union Government to the local Government for purposes of fixing the ceiling on lands. That is the chief difficulty with reference to the Plan. It becomes more and more contralised. We went a directive from the Union Government without knowing the conditions here. It may be that there is surplus land, but let us know what the conditions of our State are and whether there can be any surplus after fixing the proper economic holding for the landholders. This is a thing in which there should be no directive

[Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar]

[9th March 1959]

from the Union Government. They have already said that this is the general policy. They have left it to the local Governments to decide the matter finally, according to the local conditions. This is one of the chief defects of any planning. Planning becomes a centralised affair. Then there is the tendency to ignore facts and local conditions and changes. Decentralisation entirely disappears in plans. This is one of the difficulties in a national Plan. This is a good illustration of the difficulties in a national Plan. In this connection, I would give an interesting account of what the Union Minister for Agriculture mentioned. In one of the important speeches, which he delivered, he had said that a trial in the cultivation of paddy should be made in 13 centres in India. He had also said that he would adopt the Chinese techniques, which yielded very good results. He said that by adopting the Chinese technique, 360 tons of rice per acre could be produced. This yield was claimed to have been obtained by the adoption of the Chinese methods. This matter came up before the Rajya Sabha. Sri B. Shiva Rao asked whether the Minister had been correctly reported as having said at a meeting that the adoption of the Chinese method had resulted in producing 360 tons of rice per acre or 800,000 lb. per acre. In our Budget, we have claimed only 1,300 lb. rice per acre. (The Hon. Sri R. Venkataraman : It is the average.) That is the average even in China. If an acre could produce 800,000 lb. rice per acre, a few acres in our country will solve the food problem. This was a fantastic figure. The Minister was asked whether he had any data to verify the accuracy of the figures. He said that that was the Chinese claim. Let us not trust this propaganda of the Chinese or the Japanese. Let us use the genius of our country for the purpose of solving our problems, and let us not go to other countries for the purpose of taking useless and unverified data, and then have 20 or 30 centres for making experiments. I do not know how the Union Minister made such a fantastic statement without verifying it himself or by his experts. Then came the intervention of Sri Ajit Prasad Jain. He said that statements which created confusion should not be made. It is an astounding confusion, unless we have very authentic data about it. It is very difficult to apply this monolithic plan to agriculture. We have not got reliable data regarding agriculture in our own country. I am very happy that our Finance Minister told them of these difficulties. This is a general policy which has been adopted by the All-India Congress Committee. Anyhow, they do not want that we should exercise our mind in applying the methods. They want a directive from the Union. That is why I wanted to say what the ideas of the Union Minister for Agriculture were so far as paddy cultivation was concerned. He does not know probably much about it—800,000 lb. rice per acre.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : It was further reinforced by saying that a plot of 10 feet by 10 feet would feed a family of five for a year.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : It may be a mistake.

9th March 1959]

* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Sri Punjabrao Deshmukh did not offer the same explanation as the one the Deputy Chairman gave. He said that it was the Chinese claim. If the Chinese had claimed it, then it is an astounding claim. I say it would have been a false thing.

SRI P. T. RAJAN: Only for propaganda purposes.

* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Anyhow, the Chinese also should be asked before we say anything about it. I am referring to these things not for the purpose of saying anything defamatory about any particular individual, but I am only pointing out the difficulty in planning so far as agriculture is concerned. It is all right in the case of industries. Even in industries it may be difficult. So far as industries are concerned, they have a kind of scheme. Any man entering a business will do so only with some schemes in mind. Without a scheme no man would enter business. Conditions change from place to place. Planning should be done according to the genius of our country. Bulganin and Khrushchev visited the Integral Coach Factory in Madras. After looking at the factory, Khrushchev asked, 'Why do they waste so much money on steel?' He asked this question, because steel is imported from foreign countries, and our foreign exchange position becomes weak. It means loss of so much foreign exchange. Every expert coming to our country—I am the Director of one of the tiles factories in Madras—asks why so much steel is imported from foreign countries. A German expert came here. He visited many houses. He asked, 'Why do they use so much steel and so much cement?' Steel has to be imported from other countries and when we import steel, foreign exchange goes. Previously we were using timber in our country and mortar. That is why 'brick and mortar' has become a phrase. 'Brick and mortar' has been much better than cement. After a period of fifteen years in cement floors and cratings cracks appear. Sometimes even at the time of finishing the work, cracks appear on the pillars. I am not now on the question of the capacity of the engineers. This question was raised at the time when the Tungabhadra Scheme was considered. They wanted the use of cement for the dam. Many Chief Engineers discussed this question, and one Chief Engineer had the boldness to ask, 'Why not mix mud and mortar and use the same?' One of them strongly protested and said that we should use chunam and mud. After great difficulty, a decision was arrived at. I am quoting these examples for the purpose of emphasising that we should depend more and more upon our own resources. Dr. C. P. Ramaswamy Ayyar, after his tour and deputation to China, stated in one of his speeches that the Chinese people did not at all want to buy motor-cars from the American market. They would rather go without a car and walk the distance or travel in bullock-carts or in some other available conveyance than purchase an American car. They would never get motor-cars from America. The reason for this is that they want to depend on their own resources, resources available within their own country.

4-30
p.m.

[9th March 1959]

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : But, they are willing to get cars from Soviet Russia.

* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : That may be. They may treat that country as their own country. Khrushchev visits China and the Chinese leaders visit Russia quite often. They are very friendly. So, it is a friendly matter between them. But, so far as we are concerned, we are prepared to borrow from every country because we are a neutral country. We do not have any other friendship with any other country except in the matter of borrowing. We are borrowing from all countries who could lend. This is not a very happy state of affairs. I am not very happy about a particular sentence in the Finance Minister's speech in which he has stated that we would have foreign assistance. I do not think that we need any foreign assistance for our Five-Year Plans. Even thousands of years ago, we were utilising our own resources and we never depended on foreign assistance. Take our big, magnificent temples. They were not built by outsiders or with foreign assistance. Big rocks which were available in our own country in large quantities were utilised by our own men. Thousands of persons were employed as if on a large famine relief work and we were able to raise big, magnificent structures with fine architectural beauty, all, you must understand, with our own men and materials. That is the genius of our country. We should be able to use our own materials. If we have got our own iron ore, well and good. Use it. Let us not depend for each and everything on foreign countries. We now want to use for every building cement and steel. Of course, we produce some quantities of these here. But, we have to depend on foreign countries for our major requirements. The result is that our bricklayers have become very lazy, because it is rather difficult to mix lime and mortar in proper proportion and in a proper manner. So far as cement is concerned, the process is very much simple and easy. So, they stock large quantities of cement and use it for their buildings. This is not the proper way of doing things.

We have the Industrial Estates. In one of the meetings, the Director of Industries, the head of the Industries Department, has made a very important statement. This is what he has stated—

“ But then, Sir, the tremendous difficulties and delays in obtaining machinery and raw materials—imported or indigenous—are seriously hampering not only the progress of setting up new Small Scale Units but even the very functioning of established Units which are not able to produce even a fraction of their installed capacity. These difficulties have been damping the enthusiasm of many an entrepreneur and are putting the State Directorate of Industries and Commerce to extraordinary stress and strain in having to dole out the dwindling quotas against the ever-mounting demands of the numerous industries and consumers. In the context of the present difficult foreign exchange situation, it is, of course, not easy to resolve these difficulties completely.”

(Mr. Chairman in the Chair.)

9th March 1959] [Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar]

If we really want to establish more and more small scale industries, we must not depend entirely on foreign countries. We must learn to get on with our own resources, with our own men and with our own materials. There was a beautiful Japanese Exhibition some years ago. In that Exhibition, various articles made of bamboo were kept. That shows that so many articles could be made of bamboo. In that way, we should be able to utilise our own resources for the purpose of establishing small-scale industries. Then only we can progress. We have got plenty of natural resources. The only thing is that we must tap them in the right way. Only when this is done, we can encourage small-scale industries and provide relief to numerous unemployed persons.

I now wish to refer to one or two important subjects before concluding my speech. In the Budget speech of the Hon. the Finance Minister, there is a statement that there was no progress in the medical sphere and that doctors were not willing to go to the villages. Then, how are we to give medical relief to the village population? That is a matter which we should consider. We are now thinking of the Third Five-Year Plan. We have had the First and Second Five-Year Plans. The First Plan was directed towards agriculture and the Second Plan laid emphasis on industries. Now, if there is to be a Third Plan, let us concentrate on the human material which is very necessary for carrying out any Plan. Let us concentrate on the health and education of the people of this State and country. Let us concentrate on getting men and women of good health, high character and moral calibre. I think that should be the objective of the Third Plan. Instead of establishing more and more heavy industries and importing more and more iron and steel from foreign countries, let us try to have men of steel and men of very good character. (Hear, hear.) That should be the arithmetic of every Plan. That is why I say that our education should be based on national lines. It should be 'character-making' and 'man-making' education. We should concentrate on this kind of education. If there should be a Third Five-Year Plan, we should concentrate on Health and Education. (Sri T. Purushotham : Why 'if'?). Yes, because, according to me, there is no need for a Third Five-Year Plan at all. But, nobody is going to hear what we say. There has already been a preliminary survey. Arrangements have been made for the formulation of the Third Plan and everything is going ahead in that direction. Now, in this Third Plan, I want that stress should be laid on Health and Education. In this connection, I plead that the indigenous systems of medicine may be utilised. They could be employed with considerable advantage. Recently, the Hon. the Chief Minister presided over a function of a dispensary with which I was also connected. (The Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam : Please plead with your leader.) (An hon. Member : What about Siddha?) There is no difference between Ayurveda and Siddha systems outside. All the difference that is pointed out is only by some Members here. There is absolutely no difference between the two. (Interruption.) Yes, there is the Unani system also. There is not much difference. The Chief

[Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar] [9th March 1959]

Minister has stated with his usual commonsense and high ability that so long as we do not have the indigenous system practised in villages, it may not be possible for us completely to implement our scheme of village medical relief. That is what he has mentioned at that open meeting. Therefore it is that I want to draw the attention of the Hon. the Minister for Health to this very good statement made by the Hon. the Chief Minister. I want to take advantage of this and ask the Government to take proper steps to popularise the indigenous systems of medicine at least in the rural parts to start with. I have already suggested a scheme to the Government giving out details about pushing through that scheme with the help of mobile vans and things like them. There should be a hospital for every village. I received a reply that my proposal had been lodged. I would appeal to the Government to revive that scheme as far as possible and as early as possible and fully implement it. I would request them to consider that scheme, at any rate, sympathetically and fully implement it gradually. This should be looked into immediately. Steps should also be taken to supply the necessary, important, valuable and costly medicines to the hospitals. None of the important medicines can be had in our country because of import restrictions. In the villages, the doctor is blamed because when he goes to the village, he finds there are no instruments, etc., which he can use. Take X-ray, for instance. There is no X-ray apparatus in the village hospitals. Therefore, it is possible to provide medical relief there only if the indigenous systems of medicine are also utilised. I am not saying that the allopathic system should be abolished. The other systems should also be taken advantage of as far as possible. We must utilise indigenous medicines to the fullest possible extent.

4.40
a.m.

Another thing which I want to refer to is this. The interim relief of five rupees given to the Non-Gazetted Officers, etc., should be given to the village karnams also. I want to appeal to the Government to do it. It is stated that they are not full-time servants. As a matter of fact, they are working for full eight hours a day. You will find it if you make a calculation of their working hours. "You are going to spend Rs. 181 lakhs. Add a few lakhs of rupees for the purpose of providing relief to the village karnams." That is my appeal to the Government.

Lastly, one word about the rise in prices. We have seen hartals by merchants recently—particularly vegetable sellers. Now we find no plantains in the market. Even if they are available, one has to pay a very high price. The situation is going from bad to worse. The Hon. the Leader of the House says that the tempo of activities is greater and that, therefore, prices go up. He also says that so long as there is planning, there will be high prices because planning always provides a greater tempo of activity. This question of rise in prices has to be solved in some manner or another. The Government should represent to the Zonal Council to prevail upon the Kerala Government to fix a price for their paddy so that they may not buy from here and sell there at a higher rate.

9th March 1959] [Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar]

Also, let the Andhra Government be asked to spare their surplus so far as the Kerala State is concerned. Andhra has a greater share of surplus and, therefore, let it give a larger portion to Kerala. So far as the food problem is concerned, the voice of this State should prevail over that of the Union Government. In the Zonal Council, we should ask these two things to be done so that the export of rice from Tanjore to Kerala may be completely stopped. I would request the Government to solve this problem of rise in prices somehow or other. Otherwise, any amount of planning in our country will not be fully appreciated.

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : Mr. Chairman, now I am to add another dull speech . . .

SRI P. T. RAJAN : No, no.

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : Let me complete; I mean, after the sweet speech delivered by the hon. Lady Member. Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to participate in the discussion. Now, there is no difference of opinion on the point that public health is very important in the progress of a nation. A nation's efficiency and well-being will be judged not only by the wealth it produces but by the standard of life that the nation is having. I am not able to say that we have made spectacular progress in the matter of medical relief. But I submit that we are making steady progress. The percentage of expenditure on public health is about eight to the total revenue of the State. The other State where the expenditure is said to be larger than in this State is Bengal. There they seem to spend about 13 to 14 per cent of the total revenue on public health. But I may point out that we are making slow progress. What was $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent last year has become eight per cent this year. I hope it will increase gradually. In this connection, I may inform hon. Members that all endeavours will be made . . .

* DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR : On a point of personal explanation, Sir. I hope the Hon. Minister will not misunderstand me when I say that the bulk of the speech I may make with your approval will be on medical relief. He is replying now and let him not feel that he has had no opportunity to speak again later.

SRI P. T. RAJAN : Why not he speak tomorrow?

* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Mr. Chairman, if it would help the debate if the Hon. the Minister for Health speaks tomorrow and if the Chair is pleased to allow him to speak tomorrow, we have no objection.

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR : I thought it would be only fair to tell the Hon. Minister about it.

MR. CHAIRMAN : All right. Now Mr. Rajan will speak.

[9th March 1959]

* SRI P. T. RAJAN : Mr. Chairman, after the very charming speech of the very charming lady Member and the speech of the Hon. Minister broken half-way, I am afraid, my task will be a very hard one.

I wish to join the chorus of congratulations offered to the Hon. the Minister for Finance on his not having imposed additional taxes this year. We thought this feature would continue next year also but he dashed our hopes by saying that we should not be too certain of it.

Sir, the food problem that is facing us is a legacy left to us by the Great War. After the War was over, the First Five-Year Plan was conceived to solve the problem of food. We are nearing the completion of the Second Plan and arrangements for the Third Plan are being considered. But the food problem remains where it was. It is going to be made much worse by the proposed land policy of the Centre. In Nagpur, when there was so much enthusiasm shown about land ceiling, our Minister for Finance put a spoke in the wheel. (Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar : At Hyderabad.) I am sorry. I thought he would secure complete victory and Madras would be left to solve its own problem. Being a loyal partyman that he is, he had to abide by the directive of the Centre. If land ceiling comes in and if co-operative farming comes in, I do not know what will be the future of this country. No man can help us. God alone can help us, if He can.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Even that you doubt?

* SRI P. T. RAJAN : When there are people like my friend, even that remote hope will be completely lost.

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ : God will help good causes.

4-50
p.m.

* SRI P. T. RAJAN : Sir, about the ban on export of paddy to Kerala, a question also came up this afternoon before this House. Ban is imposed on the export of paddy to Kerala but the export of rice is allowed. I do not know why the Government should make this difference, the distinction between rice and paddy. For purposes of control, I am told that rice could be allowed but not paddy. I think this question can be easily solved by asking every ryot here to spare a specified quantity of paddy to the Government so that they may keep the stock for meeting any emergency by opening a number of fair price shops. Instead of that, they issue orders which do not make the position of the ryots or the merchants clear. The straight and honest thing will be for the Government to say : ' We are going to put restrictions on movement. We are going to ask the ryots to give so much to the Government and then only permit them to sell the rice or paddy in whichever manner they like.' If they do that, that will certainly solve the problem of the ryots and also the merchants. The Government want to do something but they dare not go the whole hog. They just find ways and means for a compromise and that compromise does not always end happily.

9th March 1959]

[Sri P. T. Rajan]

There is one other thing to which I would like to refer and to which I had made a reference when I was in the other House. That is indiscriminate transfer of officials, both high and low, and that too constantly. When the foreign regime was here, it had a healthy rule. No officer was transferred till he had completed three years in a particular post or place. That was a very, very healthy rule. Now that rule is more honoured in its breach than in observance. Now officers are transferred during the middle of an academic year. They are, therefore, not able to take their children with them on transfer. Even if they take them with them, they cannot get admission for their children in the schools and colleges in the new place. They also cannot run two establishments. Thus the Government are indirectly encouraging corruption. These officers have got to resort to finding ways and means to make both ends meet. I had brought this to the notice of the Government. They are indifferent. The heads of departments are also indifferent. I may even say that they are callous. I do hope the Hon. the Leader of the House and the Hon. the Home Minister would see to it that the rule is given effect to. If there is need for transferring an officer during the course of the prescribed period of two or three years because of exigencies of public service, let them make that official take leave. It is said that an officer is found unfit or found guilty and that, therefore, in order to get rid of him, they transfer him to other places. In such cases let them ask the officer to take leave and he be asked to join duty in the new place after the academic year. That is my humble suggestion. Otherwise, it is heart-rending to see officials, especially low-paid officials, transferred in the middle of an academic year suffering on account of this. They find it very difficult to make arrangements for keeping their family in the old place and for running an establishment in the new place. Such transfers are treated mechanically. I want that human aspect of such transfers should be considered by the Government. At the moment, there is neither democracy nor humanity. This Government are not allowed to manage their affairs, as was pointed out by my hon. Friend Mr. Balasubramanya Ayyar, in their own way. They have to take orders from the Centre for everything. If that be the case, it is not democracy. I would request the Government to take into consideration all these things. If these things are allowed to go on simply because the Government are all too powerful, they might get on for some time but a time will come when even they, however powerful, will find it difficult to cope with the situation.

There is one other thing also to which I referred on a previous occasion, namely, the need for the appointment of a State Director of Prosecution, because in sessions cases dealing with the life and death of a person, we have not got the necessary machinery or experienced officials to give guidance in the matter of investigation and in the matter of putting in the charge-sheet. Time was when poorly investigated cases were brought to the Public Prosecutor; he would suggest to the Police to amend the charge-sheet or not put up the case at all. If the Police did not see their way to amend it and

[Sri P. T. Rajan]

[9th March 1959]

5-00
p.m.

the case came up before the Court, the Judge would ask the Public Prosecutor to advise the Collector to withdraw the case if the investigation was poor. But nowadays nobody takes notice of these things and nobody takes responsibility for them. They are afraid that if the Public Prosecutor or the Judge were to ask that a certain thing should be done properly, he has been influenced by some other consideration, consideration other than justice. I am stressing this point because in badly investigated cases, lawyers succeed and the guilty persons escape. To that extent, a lawyer would certainly welcome a badly investigated case coming up before the Court. But it sometimes happens in such cases that innocent people are lugged in and put to a lot of trouble in defending themselves. After all, justice means that the guilty suffer and the innocent get free. But very often it happens that the guilty get away and the innocent suffer. If there is a State Prosecutor and if all the sessions cases are referred to him and the persons concerned are guided by him, we may hope that justice will be done. I can mention to the Hon. the Minister for Home one or two instances and when, after verification, he finds that there is some ground for his interference, I hope he will do it. After all, I feel that India can afford to lose people not only in hundreds and thousands but also can afford to lose in millions. India, especially this State is noted for its sense of justice. Let us see that justice is done. Looking at it from that point of view, I am taking so much trouble to bring this matter to the notice of the Government. If they do that, I am quite sure—when the standard is going down—there is some hope that control at a higher level is likely to rectify matters.

Lastly, I should like to mention one other thing which I have already mentioned before. When Hon. Ministers tour the districts, they should dispense with the Police. The Police should not go anywhere near them. They have got their security men to look after them. Even in the most advanced democratic countries, Heads of States and Ministers are protected, and I do not want Hon. Ministers in our State or in our country to meet with any mishap. But I should like them to travel without the Police. To do so is not a sign of democracy. I know that the Hon. Ministers here are not afraid of their lives. If that is so, why should they have the Police to go after them? Also, why should they have officials with them, whenever they go on tour? Let them set apart a part of their time for the officials to go and meet them. The rest of their time they can spare for their partymen. Now, when Hon. Ministers tour the districts, the officials will have to be in attendance on them. It is not a question of Ministers going once in a way, but it is a question of their touring districts very often. Let them go as representatives of the people and let them be in touch with the people but let not the routine work of local officials suffer because of their visit to the districts. This is my humble suggestion. Let them go as Ministers and know the difficulties of the people and then they can refer them to the local officials for such remedies as are necessary. Afterwards, they themselves can deal with the problem. But, while touring the districts, they

9th March 1959] [Sri P. T. Rajan]

should not unduly and unnecessarily interfere with the work of the local officials. Now the local officials do not find enough time to do their work. I want them to give the local officials enough time to do their work. As a matter of fact, the other day I was talking to the Head of a Department about something and he said that they were so busy nowadays that they could not find time to go into matters carefully. That prompted me to make that appeal to the Hon. Minister.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Did the official say that it was because of the visit of the Ministers or that it was because of the heavy work which the administration entailed?

*** SRI P. T. RAJAN :** I knew that, Sir. No doubt, there is a lot of work now compared to the work which I, as an unfortunate or fortunate Minister, did. The work done now is something colossal. At that time, representations and applications which were precise and direct might be consigned to the waste-paper-basket but in a democracy we have to put up with these things. But I do feel that the presence of Hon. Ministers in the Headquarters at least for fifteen days in a month will help the public. Let the people come and see Ministers. If they do that, they will have more time for work and the officials also will have more time to work. Let not my hon. Friend, the Leader of the House, think that I am criticising them but I am only making a suggestion.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : If they remain for too many days in Madras, dullness will set in.

*** SRI P. T. RAJAN :** I hope my suggestion will be considered for what it is worth.

*** DR. A. CHIDAMBARANATHAN :** மதிப்பிற்குரிய தலைவர் அவர்களே, இந்த வரவு செலவுத் திட்டத்தில் முக்கியமாகப் பாராட்டுதலுக்குரிய கூறு இருக்கிறது. ஆண்டுதோறும் ஆண்டுதோறும் இந்த மாநிலத்தினுடைய நிதி நிலைமை முன்னேறிவந்து இப்பொழுது கூடுதல் வரவு செலவுத் திட்டமாக இது வந்திருக்கிறது என்பததான் என்னுடைய கருத்து. அதுதான் பாராட்டுதலுக்குரியதாக இருக்கிறது. இதைப்பற்றி அரசாங்கத்திற்கும், அதிலும் சிறப்பாகக் கனம் நிதி அமைச்சர் அவர்களுக்கும் என்னுடைய பாராட்டுதலைத் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

இந்தத் திட்டத்தில் பெரிய பங்கு கல்விக்காக ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்பது உண்மையே. வருகிற வருவாயில் கல்விக்கு என்று 13½ கோடி ரூபாய் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அதில் 1½ கோடி ரூபாய் பல்கலைக் கழகக் கல்விக்காகவும் 2½ கோடி ரூபாய் உயர்தரப் பள்ளிக்கூடங்களுக்காகவும், 6½ கோடி ரூபாய் தொடக்க நிலைப் பள்ளிக்கூடத்திற்காகவும் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்பதைக் காண்கிறோம். இந்தத் திட்டத்தைப் பார்க்கும்போது, பல்கலைக் கழகக் கல்வி, கல்லூரிக் கல்வி, இவற்றிற்கு நமது அரசாங்கம் வேண்டிய தொகையை ஒதுக்குவதில் கவனம் செலுத்தியிருக்கிறதா என்று உன்னதல் வேண்டும். மானியக் குழுத் தலைவர் டாக்டர் சி.டி. தேவ்முகர் அவர்கள் சென்னை மாநில அரசாங்கம் கல்லூரி ஆசிரியர்களை அதிகச் சம்பள விகிதத்திற்குக் கூடுதலாகும் செலவினத்தில் தன் பங்கைத் தர முன்வந்தால், இந்திய அரசாங்கம் செலவினத்தில் பாதிப் பங்கின் உடனே வழங்கிவிடும் எனச் சில நாட்களுக்கு முன்னதாகத் தெளிவுபடுத்தியிருக்கிறார். பல்கலைக் கழக ஆசிரியர்களையும், கல்லூரி ஆசிரியர்களையும் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கும்போது, தகுதி வாய்ந்தவர்களைத்தான் தேர்ந்

[Dr. A. Chidambaramanathan] [9th March 1959]

5-10
P.m.

தெடுக்கிறார்கள் என்று நம்புகிறேன். நம்முடைய கணம் நிதி அமைச்சர் நேற்று முன் ஒரு வினாவிற்குப் பதில் சொல்லியபோது, சம்பளத்திற்கும் தகுதிக்கும் அவ்வளவு தொடர்பு இல்லை என்று சொன்னார். “Quality is not reflected by salary” என்று கூறினார். அது எந்த அளவு முழுதும் பொருத்தமாக இருக்கும் என்பதை அவர்களே திரும்பவும் சிந்திப்பார்கள் என்று கருதுகிறேன். உண்மையில் தகுதிக்கும், தக்க சம்பளத்துக்கும் பொருத்தம் கட்டாயம் உண்டு என்று நம் கிரவர்களில் நான் ஒருவன் நல்ல தகுதிவாய்ந்தவர்களுக்குத் தக்க ஊதியம் கல்லூரிகளில் கொடுக்கவில்லை என்றால், ஆசிரியத் தொழிலில் இருப்பவர்கள் வேறு தொழில்களுக்குப் பெய்விடுவார்கள் என்ற காரணத்தினால், பல்கலைக் கழக ஆசிரியர்களுக்கும், கல்லூரி ஆசிரியர்களுக்கும் அதிகமாக இவ்வளவு பணம் கொடுக்க முன் வருகிறது. அப்படி முன்வந்து பாதிப் பணத்தைத் தாம் ஒப்புக்கொள்ளுகிறோம் என்று சொல்லும்போது, நம்முடைய அரசாங்கம் ஏன் அரைவாசிப் பணத்தை அரசாங்கக் கல்லூரிகளைப் பொறுத்த வரையில் கொடுக்க ஒப்புக்கொள்ளக் கூடாது? தனியார் நடத்துகிற கல்லூரிகள் கூட கால்வாசிப் பணத்தைக் கொடுக்கத் தயாராக இருக்கிறபோது, மாநில அரசாங்கம் “நாங்கள் கால்வாசிப் பணத்தை ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளுகிறோம்” என்று ஏன் சொல்லக்கூடாது? உண்மையில் மானியக் குழுவின் நோக்கம் “இந்திய அரசாங்கம் மட்டுமே இதை உணர்ந்துவிட்டால் போதுமானது என்பதன்று” அவர்களுடைய நோக்கம் “தனியார் நடத்துகின்ற கல்லூரிகளின் பொறுப்பாளராக இருப்பவர்களும், மாநில அரசாங்கமும் இதன் அவசியத்தையும் பொறுப்பையும் உரை வேண்டும்” என்பதுதான். அந்த வகையில் நம்முடைய மாநில அரசாங்கம் மாநிலக் கல்லூரிகளில் பணியாற்றும் ஆசிரியர்களுக்காக ஏன் நிதி வழங்க இசையவில்லை என்று இந்த வரவு செலவுத் திட்டத்தை நோக்கி நான் கேட்க விரும்புகிறேன்.

அடுத்தபடியாக, “தமிழாசிரியர்கள் நிலை குறைந்ததாக, தாழ்ந்ததாக ஆளிக்கொண்டு வருகிறது” என்பதைத் தமிழாசிரியர்கள் மாநாடுகளில் தீர்மானம் போட்டுத் தெரிவித்திருக்கிறார்கள். “இந்த அரசாங்கத்தில் தமிழை முதல் மொழியாக ஆக்கிவிட்டோம்” என்று எழுத்தால் எழுதி வைத்துவிட்டால் போதாது. கற்பிக்கின்ற ஆசிரியர்களுக்கு எந்தத் தகுதி நிர்ணயிக்கப்பட்டிருந்ததோ அந்தத் தகுதியைக் காட்டிலும் இப்பொழுது—உரிமை பெற்ற நேரத்தில், சுதந்திரம் பெற்ற நேரத்தில் அதிகத் தகுதியை அமைத்திருக்கிறோம்! 30 ஆண்டுகளுக்கு முன்பு தமிழ் படித்துக் கற்பிக்கத் தெரிந்திருந்தால் போதுமானது. இப்பொழுதோ பி. ஏ., எஸ். டி. பட்டம் பெற்றாலொழிய, தமிழாசிரியர்கள் தகுந்த சம்பளம் பெற முடியாத நிலையில் இடப்படுகிறார்கள். அவர்களுடைய அடிப்படைச் சம்பளம் 40 ரூபாயாக இருக்கிறது. அரசாங்கத்தில் வேலை பார்த்துக்கூடிய பியூன்கள் கூட அதிகச் சம்பளம் வாங்குகிறார்கள். இந்த 40 ரூபாயை உடனடியாகக் கூட்டித்தர இந்த அரசாங்கம் கடமைப்பட்டுள்ளது என்பதை நான் மீண்டும் வற்புறுத்த விரும்புகிறேன்.

அண்மையில், நவம்பர் மாதத்தில் வெளிவந்த திருத்தம் காரணமாக, “பென்ஷன்” விதிகளில் ஏற்பட்ட திருத்தம் காரணமாக, பல பயிற்சி இல்லாத ஆசிரியர்கள் பாதிக்கப்படுகிறார்கள். அந்தத் திருத்தத்தில் “டி ரெயினிங்” என்ற சொல்லை “ஆசிரியர்” என்று வரகிரி டிட்களில் எல்லாம் கூட்டுகின்ற கொள்கைப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. எனவே, பயிற்சி பெறாத ஆசிரியர்கள் பல ஆண்டுகளாக வேலை செய்திருந்தாலும் கூட, அவர்கள் ஓய்வு பெறுகிற நேரத்தில் எவ்வு கால ஊதியத்தைப் பெற முடியாதவர்களாக ஆகிவிடுகிறார்கள். இது மிகவும் உன்னிப்பாகக் கவனிக்கவேண்டிய செய்தி. இதை அரசாங்கம் உடனடியாகக் கவனித்து நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக் காற்றாமல் போனால், 25 ஆண்டுகள், 30 ஆண்டுகள் பயிற்சியின்றியே

9th March 1959] [Dr. A. Chidambaraman]

வேலை பார்த்துவிட்டு ஓய்வு பெற்றிருப்பவர்கள் “பென்ஷன்” கிடைக்காமல் பாதிக்கப்படுவார்கள். இதை நான் அரசாங்கத்தின் சிறப்புக் கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டுரை விரும்புகிறேன்.

இரண்டு நாட்களுக்கு முன்னால் நம்முடைய கல்வி அமைச்சரைக் கேட்போது, “இந்த மாநிலத்தில் உள்ள எல்லா மாவட்ட ஆசிரியர்களும் அந்தந்த மாதச் சம்பளத்தை அந்தந்த மாதத்திலேயே பெற்றுவிடுகிறார்கள்” என்று சொன்னார்கள். “இப்பொழுது அதற்காகப் போதிய நிதி வசதி தந்திருப்பதாகவும், இதற்கு முன்னால் அப்படிக் கொடுக்காமல் இருந்திருந்தாலும் கூட, இப்பொழுது ஒழுங்காகக் கொடுக்கப்படுவருகிறது” என்று சொன்னார்கள். என்னிடத்தில் கிடைத்துள்ள செய்திகளை வைத்துக்கொண்டு இப்பொழுது நான் சொல்லுகிறேன். திருநெல்வேலி, செங்கற்பட்டு ஆகிய மாவட்டங்களைப் பொறுத்தவரை, இரண்டு மூன்று மாதச் சம்பளம் இன்னும் கொடுக்கப்படவில்லை. இதைப்பற்றி அரசாங்கம் உடனே சிந்தித்து நடவடிக்கை எடுத்து அந்த நிலைமையை மாற்றவேண்டுமென்று வற்புறுத்துகிறேன்.

அடித்தபடியாக, இந்தத் திட்டத்தில் உள்ள ஒன்றிரண்டு பொதுச் செய்திகளைப்பற்றிக் குறிப்பிட விரும்புகிறேன். இங்கே திட்டத்தில் என்ன எழுதப்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்று கேட்டால் “சேல்ஸ் டாக்ஸ் காரணமாக நமக்கு இல்லாவிட்டால் மிச்ச வருவாய் கடைசியில் இருக்கும்” என்று சில புள்ளி விவரங்கள் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. சபையும், அமைச்சரும் இதை உறுதுக் கவனிக்குமாறு வேண்டுகிறேன். “Annual Financial Statement” சுருக்கம் என்று இருக்கும் வெளியீட்டின் 2-வது பக்கத்திலும், 6-வது பக்கத்திலும் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும் சில குறிப்புகளைப் பார்த்தால், இந்தக் கணக்கில் ஏதோ தவறுதல் நிகழ்ந்திருக்கிறது என்று தோன்றுகிறது. எப்படி என்று குறிப்பிட விரும்புகிறேன். இரண்டாவது பக்கத்தில் “Principal Heads of Revenue” என்று இருப்பதில் “Madras General Sales Tax” என்று ஒரு தலைப்பும் “Other Taxes and Duties” என்று ஒரு தலைப்பும் காணப்படுகின்றன. அந்த “Madras General Sales Tax” என்பதில் 1958-59-க்கு 8,80,00,000 ரூபாய் எதிர்பார்த்திருக்கிறோம். “ரிவைனூ எஸ்டிமேட்டில்” 15,26,56,400 எதிர்பார்த்ததாகச் சொல்லப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இது இரண்டாவது பக்கத்தில் சொல்லப்பட்டிருப்பது. 6-வது பக்கத்தில் இதற்கு விளக்கம் கொடுத்திருக்கும் இடத்தில் பார்த்தால் XII-A “Sales Tax” என்பதன் முன் பார்த்தால், Revised Estimate 15,26,56,400 என்றும், “ஒரிஜினல் எஸ்டிமேட்டுக்கு மேல் அதிகமாக ஏற்படக்கூடியதாக இருப்பது 15,26,56,400 ரூபாய்” என்றும் உள்ளன. உண்மையில் பட்ஜெட் எஸ்டிமேட் 8,80,00,000 ரூபாய் ஆக இருந்தபோது, 6,46,56,400 ரூபாய்தான் கூடுதலாக இருக்க முடியும். அதற்குப் பதிலாக — 15,26,56,400 ரூபாய் என்று கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இதற்கும், பட்ஜெட் எஸ்டிமேட்டுக்கும், பின்னால் உள்ள ரெவன்யூ ஸ்டேட்மென்ட்டுக்கும் யாதொரு தொடர்பும் இல்லையென்று தோன்றுகிறது. இதைப்பற்றி ஊன்றிக் கவனித்துத் தக்க விளக்கம் தரவேண்டுமென்று விரும்புகிறேன். இதைப்பற்றி அரசாங்கம் சிந்திக்கவேண்டுமென்று வற்புறுத்துகிறேன். இதில் ஏதோ பிழை இருக்கிறது. எந்த இடத்தில் பிழை இருக்கிறது என்று நானும் அவசியம் பார்த்தேன். மேற்கோடு, கீழ்க்கோடு, உட்குறி ஆகியவைகளைப்போட்டு வைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். இது மிகவும் குழப்பமாக இருக்கிறது. குழப்பம் இல்லாத வகையில், எல்லாருக்கும் விளக்கக் கூடிய வகையில் இது தெளிவாக வகுத்துத் தரப்படவில்லை என்று கூடிக் காட்ட விரும்புகிறேன்.

அடுத்தபடியாக, இன்னொரு செய்தி. நான் வரவு செலவுத் திட்டத்தைத் தருவியதால் புலப்பட்டது என்னவென்றால், நம்முடைய இண்டஸ்ட்ரீஸ் தொழில் இலாகாவிற்காக நாம் ஒதுக்கிவைத்திருந்த, பணத்தைக் காட்டிலும் மிகவும் குறைவாக நடப்பு ஆண்டில் அரசாங்கம் செலவு செய்திருக்கிறது என்பதுதான். 1958-59-ல் தொழில் துறைக்காக ஒதுக்கப்பட்ட தொகை 5 கோடி 14 லட்சம் ரூபாய். அதை நடப்பு ஆண்டிற்குள் செலவு செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று தீர்மானித்து வைத்திருந்ததில் 1 கோடி 94 லட்சம்

[Dr. A. Chidambaranathan] [9th March 1959]

5-20
p.m.

ரூபாய் மிச்சமாகியிருக்கிறது. இவ்வளவு மோசமான நிலையில் இந்த பட்ஜெட் அமைந்திருக்கிறது என்பதைச் சிந்தித்துப் பார்க்க வேண்டும். இப்படி 1957-58-ல் ரூ. 1.87 கோடி செலவு செய்திருக்கிற இந்த இனத்திற்கு பட்ஜெட் இனத்தில் ரூ. 3.89 கோடி இத் தலைப்பில் ஒதுக்கி வைத்து நிலைவண்டு எஸ்டிமேட்டி ரூ. 2.43 கோடி செலவு செய்திருக்கிறோம். ஆகவே, இப்படி நாம் எதிர்பார்க்கிற—கடந்த ஆண்டுகளில் செலவு செய்து வந்திருக்கிற—பணத்தை ஒட்டி நிதி ஒதுக்காமல் செலவுக்கு மேல் ரூ. 1 கோடிக்குப் பணம் பட்ஜெட் எஸ்டிமேட்டில் ஒதுக்குவது எதற்காக? இரண்டு ஆண்டுகளாக இருந்து வருகிற நிலைவண்டு எஸ்டிமேட்டை வரும் ஆண்டின் பட்ஜெட் எஸ்டிமேட்டாகக் கொடுப்பது என்பது நம்பிக்கை. அந்த நம்பிக்கைக்கு மாறுபடாக ஏன் இப்படி நிதி ஒதுக்கப்படுகிறது? அம்பர் சர்க்காத் திட்டத்திற்காகப் பெருந்தொகை ஒதுக்கப்பட்டது என்றும், அம்பர் சர்க்கா, கதர் திட்டம் ஆகியவற்றைச் சரிவர நடத்த முடியவில்லை யாதலால், அந்தச் செலவுகளுக்காக ஒதுக்கப்பட்ட நிதி மிச்சப்படுத்தப்பட்டு விட்டது என்றும் அமைந்த குறிப்புக் காணப்படுகிறது. அப்படி இருக்கும் போது, அந்தத் திட்டத்தைச் செயற்படுத்துவதற்கு, சென்ற ஆண்டைவிட இந்த ஆண்டில் என்ன வசதி அதிகப்படுத்தப்பட்டிருக்கிறது? திரும்பவும், சென்ற ஆண்டு ஒதுக்கப்பட்ட தொகையே செலவிடப்படாமல் மிச்சமாகியிருக்கும்போது, இந்த ஆண்டு அம்பர் சர்க்காத் திட்டத்திற்காக ரூ. 75 லட்சமும் கதர் வளர்ச்சித் திட்டங்களுக்கு ரூ. 124 லட்சமும் ஒதுக்கி மொத்தமாக இந்த இனத்திலே ரூ. 1-99 கோடி ஒதுக்கிவைத்திருப்பதற்குக் காரணம் என்ன? திரும்பவும் இந்தப் பணம் இவ்வாண்டில் சரியான முறையில் செலவிடப்படாமல் மிச்சமாகத் திரும்பக்கூடிய நிலைமைதான் உண்டாகும் என்பது ஏன் அச்சம். இப்படித் தேவையில்லாத இனத்திலே அதிகத் தொகையை ஒதுக்கி, மிகவும் அத்தியாவசியமாகச் செலவிடக்கூடிய திட்டங்கள் எல்லாம் நிதி இல்லை என்ற காரணத்தைக் காட்டி விடப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன என்பதை வற்புறுத்திச் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். வேறு பல நல்ல செலவுகள் இருக்கின்றன. அவைகளுக்கு நாம் இந்த நிதியை இப்படி உபயோகம் இல்லாதவாறு முடக்காமல் இருந்திருந்தால், வழிவகை செய்திருக்க முடியும். (ஸ்ரீ வி. கே. ப்முனிசாமி கவுண்டர்—அம்பர் சர்க்கா விருத்தி பண்ணியாகிவிட்டது. இவ்வாண்டு ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிற தொகை நல்ல முறையில் செலவு செய்யப்படும்). அதையும் வருகிற ஆண்டின் முடிவில் நாம் இரண்டு பேரும் சேர்ந்து பார்த்துக் கலந்து பேசலாம். சென்ற ஆண்டைவிட எதோ சில லட்சம் வேண்டுமானால் அதிகமாகச் செலவாகும். ரூ. 75 லட்சமும் செலவாகும் என்று நினைப்பது பெருந்தாது.

அடுத்தபடியாக, இப்போது “ஸ்டேட் டிரேடிங்” என்று ஆரம்பித்திருக்கிறோம். மொத்த தானியங்களின் வியாபாரத்தை அரசாங்கமே நான்கைந்து ஆண்டுகளுக்கு முன்னால் எடுத்து நடத்திக்கொண்டிருந்த போது இருந்த நிலைமை என்னவென்பதை அங்கத்தினர்கள் அறிந்திருப்பார்கள். அரசாங்கமும் நன்றாக அறியும், “ஸ்டேட் டிரேடிங்” அப்போது இருந்த சமயத்தில் விற்பனை வரி வாங்குவதா வேண்டாமா என்ற யோசனையில் இருந்து, பின்னர் வாங்குவது என்று முடிவு செய்து, வாங்க முடியாமல்—வசூல் செய்ய முடியாமல்—போன விற்பனை வரி வருமான நஷ்டம் மட்டும் 5 லட்சம் ரூபாய், கடைசியில் அத்தொகையைத் (write off) தள்ளி விட்டோம். ஆகவே, இப்போது “ஸ்டேட் டிரேடிங்” என்ற கொள்கையை வரையறை செய்தவுடனேயே இவற்றுக்கு விற்பனை வரி உண்டா இல்லையா என்பதைத் தீர்மானம் பண்ணிவிட வேண்டும். என்னைப் பொறுத்த வரையில், உண்டு என்றுதான் வைத்துக் கொள்ள வேண்டும் என்பேன். உண்டு என்று வைத்துக்கொண்டால், உடனடியாக அந்த வரியை வசூல் செய்வதற்கும் அரசாங்கம் தக்க நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டும்.

நண்பர் திருவாளர் பி. டி. ராஜன் அவர்கள் எடுத்துச் சொன்னார்கள். அமைச்சர்கள் அதிகமாக மாவுட்டங்களுக்குச் சுற்றுப் பிரயாணம் செய்யப் போவதனால், அதிகாரிகள் அவர்கள் பின்னால் போகவேண்டியிருக்கிறது.

9th March 1959] [Dr. A. Chidambaranathan]

ஆதலால் வேலை சரியாக நடைபெறவில்லை என்று சொன்னார்கள். அந்தக் காரணத்தினால் போலும் தக்காவிக்க கடனாக நாம் கொடுத்திருக்கக்கூடிய தொகையில் ரூ. 7 கோடிக்கு மேல் பாக்கி வசூல் செய்யப்படாமலேயே நிற்கிறது. விவசாயிகளுக்கு நிறையக் கடன் கொடுத்துள்ளோம். கொடுத்த தொகை மூன்றே முக்கால் கோடியளவு வசூல் செய்யப்படாமல் இருப்பது சரியன்று. ரெவினயூ போர்டும், அதிகாரிகளும் உடனடியாகப் பழைய பாக்கியை வசூல் செய்வதற்கு வேண்டிய நடவடிக்கைகளை எடுத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டும் என்று உடனே அரசாங்கம் ஆணையிட வேண்டும். வரவு செலவுத் திட்டத்தில் அந்தக் கணக்கு எல்லாம் கொடுக்கப்படவில்லை. “ஆடிட்” ரிப்போர்ட்டில் அது குறிப்பிடப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. வரவு செலவுத் திட்டத்தைப் பரிசீலனை செய்யும்போது, “ஆடிட்” ரிப்போர்ட்டையும், சேர்த்துப் பரிசீலனை செய்ய வேண்டுமே தவிர, இதைத் தனியாக, அதைத் தனியாக வைத்துப் பரிசீலனை செய்வதால் பயனில்லை. அந்த வகையில் அரசாங்கம் மறுபடியும் சிந்திக்கும் என்று நினைக்கிறேன்.

இனி, மேட்டூர் அலுமினியத் தொழிற்சாலையைப்பற்றி நிபுணர்கள் எல்லாம் நல்ல கருத்துக்களை இப்பொழுது தெரிவித்திருக்கிறார்கள். ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்தில் அதற்கு முன்னிடம் (priority) கொடுக்கப் படாததன் காரணமாக, தனியார் அதை ஏற்று நடத்த முன்வந்தால் அரசாங்கம் எல்லாவிதமான உதவியையும் அளிக்கும் என்பதாகக் குறிப்பிடப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அந்தத் தொழிற்சாலையை ஏற்று நடத்த ஆரம்பித்தால் வெற்றிகரமாக நடக்கும் என நிபுணர்கள் இப்பொழுது குறிப்பதால், அதை அரசாங்கம் எடுத்துக்கொண்டால் நல்லது. அதை ஏன் நமது அரசாங்கமே எடுத்துக்கொள்ளக் கூடாது என்று கேட்க விரும்புகிறேன். இதற்கு முன்னிடம் (Top priority) கொடுத்து எடுத்துக் கொள்ளவேண்டும் என இந்திய அரசாங்கத்திற்கு வற்புறுத்தவேண்டும்.

இப்போது மூன்றாவது திட்டம் தொடர்ந்து எடுத்துக்கொள்ளப்பட வேண்டுமா இல்லையா என்பதைப்பற்றி நண்பர் திரு. பாலசுப்பிரமணிய ஐயர் சில சொற்கள் சொன்னார்கள். அவருடைய கருத்திற்கு ஒரு வகையில் நான் இணங்குகிறேன், இன்னொரு வகையில் இணங்கவில்லை. இரண்டாவது திட்ட அடிப்படையில் பஞ்சாயத்துத் திட்டம், அதையொட்டிப் பல பொதுநலத் திட்டங்கள் முதலியவைகள் அமைக்கப்பட்டுள்ளன. இதைத் தொடர்ந்து மூன்றாவது திட்டமும் கொண்டுவரப்பட்டால்தான், அதற்காக நாம் இப்போது செலவு செய்திருக்கிற பணம் வீணாகாமல் அந்தத் திட்டங்கள் தொடர்ந்து நல்ல பலனளிக்கும் வகையில் நிறைவேறும். ஒரு திட்டத்திற்கும் இன்னொரு திட்டத்திற்கும் தொடர்ச்சி இல்லையென்றால், வளர்ச்சி நீர் நிலை போல் தேங்கிவிடும், பின்னிடுக்கம்கூட நிகழும். ஆகவே, இவையெல்லாம் உண்மையில் வளர்ச்சி அடைய வேண்டுமென்றால் ஒரு திட்டத்தோடு இன்னொரு திட்டம் தொடர்ச்சி உடையதாக இருக்க வேண்டும் என்பதை வற்புறுத்த விரும்புகிறேன்.

இரண்டாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்தில் கடைசி ஆண்டுக்கு இந்திய அரசாங்கம் நமக்குக் கொடுக்கக்கூடிய தொகை ரூ. 24 கோடியாக இருக்கிறது. அது காணாது. அதற்குமேல் இன்னும் ரூ. 15 கோடிக்குக் குன்றாமலாவது மத்திய அரசாங்கம் நமக்குக் கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று வற்புறுத்தி. அதை வாங்க வேண்டுமென்று இவ்வரசாங்கத்தைக் கேட்டுக் கொண்டு இந்தச் சொற்களோடு நான் அமறுக்கிறேன்.

SRI T. JOGHEE GOWDER : தலைவர் அவர்களே, நிதி நிலை அறிக்கையைப் பார்க்கும்போது சந்தோஷம். ஆனால், அடுத்த வருஷத் திவாவது உருளைக் கிழங்கு, சாயப்படடை (வாட்டில் பாக்) மாங்களுக்கு விற்பனை வரி இல்லாமல் செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று அரசாங்கத்தைக் கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறேன்.

மேலும், மதுரை, பழனி தேவஸ்தானங்களுக்கு நீலகிரியிலிருந்து மதுரைக்கு, நீலகிரியிலிருந்து பழனிக்கு என்று நேரிடையாகப் பஸ் போக ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும்.

[Sri T. Joghee Gowder]

[9th March 1959]

நீலகிரியில் உள்ள அரசாங்கத் தலைமை ஆஸ்பத்திரி முப்பது நாற்பது வருஷங்களுக்கு முன்னால் கட்டப்பட்டது. ஆனால், இப்போது ஜனங்கள் எண்ணிக்கை அதிகமாக இருப்பதால், 20 அறையுள்ள இன்னொரு கட்டிடம் கட்ட அரசாங்கம் ஏற்பாடு செய்ய வேண்டும். பல நோயாளிகள் இடம் இல்லாமல் கஷ்டப்பட்டுக்கொண்டிருப்பதை அரசாங்கத்தின் கவனத் திருக் கொண்டுவருகிறேன்.

உதகமண்டலத்தில் ஒவ்வொரு வருஷமும் 2 மாதத்திற்குக் குறையாமல் சட்ட சபைக் கூட்டத்தை நடத்த அரசாங்கத்தை நீலகிரி ஜில்லாவில் உள்ள ஜனங்கள் சார்பாகக் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

நீலகிரியில் உள்ள ஜனங்களுக்குத் தேவைக்கு மேல் ஸ்பிரிட் பெர்மிட்கள் வழங்கப்பட்டிருப்பதாகத் தெரிகிறது. ஆகவே, பெர்மிட் கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள அளவை 50 சத விசிறமாகக் குறைக்க அரசாங்கம் அதிகாரிகளுக்கு உத்தரவு போடவேண்டுமாய்க் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

ப்ரைவேட் மானேஜ்மெண்டு பள்ளிக்கூட வார்த்தியார்கள் கட்சிக் கூட்டங்களில் பேசிக்கொண்டு வருவதை அரசாங்கம் தடை செய்ய வேண்டும்.

ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு அரசாங்கம் உதவி அளித்து வருவது போல், நீலகிரி ஜில்லாவில் உள்ள படுக சமூகத்திற்கும் அரசாங்கம் உதவி செய்யவேண்டுமாய்க் கேட்டுக்கொண்டு இத்துடன் எனது வார்த்தையை முடித்துக் கொள்கிறேன்.

* SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ : Mr. Chairman, Sir, even the Opposition Members have praised the Budget and, Sir, it is a good thing. (Sri Mohamed Raza Khan : Not 'praised', but appreciated where due.) Whatever may be the limitations of Congress Governments, one thing is definitely clear and that is for the last ten years what the Congress Governments all over the country have achieved, till now for the last 2,000 or 3,000 years, no one in India had achieved. The hon. Member Sri G. Krishnamoorthy is having a hearty smile there. Perhaps, his eyes are blinded with prejudice and, therefore, he is not able to see the point. Well, whatever may be the thing, there is all-round improvement in our State. As far as agriculture is concerned, as far as industries are concerned and so many other matters are concerned, there is all-round improvement. I do not say that we have reached the maximum point. Certainly not. In a growing country, Sir, in a country like India which has got so many problems to be solved, it is not very easy for any Government, for any party to achieve things in a very quick manner. It takes time and, as a matter of fact, Sir, in the history of a nation, ten years is not a big period. Even in the life of a man, one may say that ten years is a big period; but in the life of a nation, ten years is nothing, not even one hundred years; one hundred years even is nothing in the life of a nation. Even those friends who sometimes criticise the Congress in regard to some of its policies may see this. Sir, whatever may be its limitations—I am not praising the Congress and I am not saying that it has no weaknesses or no limitations; certainly not it has got its own limitations and weaknesses, but with all this—the Congress has achieved something very creditable.

Now, Sir, I said that there was all-round improvement in our country. So far as agriculture is concerned, the hon. Member Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar was saying that the average production

9th March 1959] [Sri A. M. Allapichai]

of rice in our State was about 1,300 lb. per acre and that the average production of rice in our country was about 750 lb. When compared to the average production in our country, the average production in our State is very, very creditable. But the average production per acre in Japan is 3,444 lb., in Egypt 2,998 lb. and in China 2,433 lb. I got these figures from a book.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Between the figures quoted by the hon. Member Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar and the Deputy Chairman there is really an ocean of difference.

* SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAIR : That is why I said that there was some mistake. The average production in America is 2,195 lb. per acre. Therefore, as far as our State is concerned, though we have made some improvement, it is not sufficient. I think we have to make a lot of improvement still. But the hon. Member Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar seems to be against any kind of innovation in our country. (Laughter.) It is rather very difficult to follow his advice. We are living in an atomic age. Even countries like America, Russia, Japan and Germany want to pick up things from others. When such is the case, though we are great as a country, we have to learn many things from many other countries. We cannot close our eyes to the improvements that we have to effect still.

Then, hon. Members say, 'Why import machinery and things like that?' Let us not be worried about it. There may be difficulties for the time being. But can we say that we should not have machinery in the country? (Sri T. Purushotham : No.) After all, Government means people and people means Government. There is practically no difference between the two. Ours is not a foreign Government. It is our own Government. To-morrow if we do not like our Government, we may say, 'Please clear out.' (laughter.) (An hon. Member : Whom?) When I say 'we', I mean the people, the voters. They can ask the Government to clear out. Now, we have to improve still. If hon. Members like Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar make a statement like that, it is likely to have an adverse effect on our people. Therefore, we cannot stop getting machinery in this dynamic age. If we are looking backward, there is no future for us. Whatever may be our difficulties, we have to move forward and if we do not look ahead of us, we shall be left behind and we shall be nowhere. Therefore, whatever may be the difficulties in the matter, we should go forward. In the matter of planning there will necessarily be difficulties. Don't we have difficulties when we have to spend money on our relations or on our children studying somewhere? Does not a father spend thousands of rupees on his son studying in far-off England? Is he not himself put to some difficulty? Why is it so? That is because he feels that after some years his son will become a great man and that he will prove a credit to himself and others. Similar is the case with the Government, in the matter of plan-

[Sri A. M. Allapichai] [9th March 1959]

ning. No doubt, they take money from us and from others. We may have a lot of difficulties. But we have to put up with those things if we want our nation to become a great nation or the greatest nation in the world.

Then, I come to the question of the rising prices. As my Friend put it, I am also very anxious about it. The Hon. Minister says that the rise in prices is due to the tempo of activity. It may be correct to some extent but not wholly. Why I say so is this. It is a fact admitted by the State Government as well as the Union Government that all the people who can be employed in the country are not employed. There are millions of our people who do not have any sort of employment. No doubt, people who have been employed during the implementation of these two Five-Year Plans may get some money and their purchasing power might have increased. But what about the millions of our people who are unemployed? In a country with 38 crores of people, a few lakhs of people getting employment here and there does not solve the problem. The rise in prices, I think, must be due to two factors. One is that we do not have enough production in the country and that there is more demand. If there is more demand and less production, then there is rise in prices. That is because some people have money and things available are less. Therefore, there is rise in prices. What should we do then? Should we leave it as it is? The suggestion is that the Government should take over the wholesale trade in foodgrains. I think that is one of the ways in which we can solve the problem. But if the fact is that the demand is more and the supply less, then it will be difficult to solve the problem unless and until some kind of rationing or control is introduced. The Government have to take courage in both the hands and do the thing. They cannot allow the poorest man in the country to starve and die. Some time back all of us were anxious about the situation. What did the Government do then? They said that they would purchase two lakhs of tons of rice and keep it as some kind of reserve to be given to our people in time of need. But our merchants and mirasdars do not have any sympathy. I am so sorry and unhappy to say that. Now, crores of rupees have been spent by the nation on the improvement of agriculture. The mirasdars and the agriculturists have reaped the benefit of that expenditure. When the Government of the people come forward and say that they require two lakhs of tons of rice and that it will be helpful to our people, what do these mirasdars and agriculturists do? Instead of co-operating with the Government, they adopt all sorts of unpatriotic methods and do something which is very injurious to the country. Now, the hon. Member Dr. Chidambaranathan says. 'You talk of State trading'. When our people are not thoroughly fair . . .

DR. A. CHIDAMBARANATHAN : On a point of clarification. I never said that they should never have it.

* SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAIR : What I say is this. When we feel that a certain attitude is necessary, we need not mind whether it will get us votes or not. That is immaterial. Sir, when we

9th March 1959] [Sri A. M. Allapichai]

were in the wilderness and when the whole Government were opposed to the Congressmen, they never cared for it. They felt for the people and they felt what they felt to be correct. If we adopt that attitude in future, I think many problems will be solved.

Now, our nation has spent a lot of rupees on the education and training of the doctors. If my memory is correct, some years back I read somewhere that not less than Rs. 10,000 had been spent on each one of our medical students.

SRI L. S. KARAYALAR : It must be much more.

* SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAI : It may be, but I am putting it in a modest way. Now doctors say, 'We would not go to the villages'. The Government are helpless. 5-40 P.M.

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR : What about lawyers?

* SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAI : If you give us that amount, we will go. There are so many junior lawyers who will go to villages if you provide them with Rs. 250 a month. (Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar : Juniors). Yes. What I say is this. I am not fighting with doctors. Who are they, after all? They are our brothers. I am in no mood to fight with them.

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR : Nor am I.

* SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAI : What I wish to say is that the nation is spending on each medical student more than Rs. 10,000. There may be certain difficulties no doubt. But should we not make up our mind to give them more money? Either the Government must be in a position to appeal to their sense of patriotism and then bring them round, or if it be not possible for them to appeal to them . . . (Sri T. Purushotham : Close down the medical colleges!) I am not a reactionary, Sir. The Government must tell the students even as they enter the college that they must, on the completion of their course, serve at least for two or three years in villages. Some such arrangement must be made.

Sir, the hon. Member Sri T. P. Srinivasavaradan, while discussing about the Planning Commission, was very, very complimentary in his observations. He said, 'They are unimaginative; they are unpractical'.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : These two things do not go together.

* SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAI : They are also human beings. Even if all the greatest men are put together to evolve certain things, still there will be some mistakes. In human institutions, there are bound to be mistakes. If there are no mistakes, then that institution ceases to be a human institution. Even in divine institutions, there is so much confusion. (Laughter.)

[Sri A. M. Allapichai]

[9th March 1959]

I now pass on to the subject of slums in the City. We say that our City is beautiful. We take pride in the fact that our City is beautiful. No doubt, our City is beautiful. But when one sees the slums, one will note that the City is very bad. I want this City to be the most beautiful City. How can it be the most beautiful, when we have slums where people live like flies without any amenities? Much worse is the condition of private slums. The Government seem to be helpless. Some people say that even if there is an outbreak of cholera, the Government cannot interfere. This is what I was told by some Corporation authorities. I think we should not be so very helpless. If there are no rules in the matter, we must frame rules to see that these slums—both private and public—are made tidy and neat.

One more point, Sir. We are supposed to be clever and intelligent people. But our literacy percentage stands at only 19. In Kerala, they say that the percentage is more than 53. In Bombay, it is 25. Bombay has got a bigger population than we have. No doubt, there are other States which are poorer than we. Unless and until our people are educated, democracy will be a farce. That is my faith. The first function of a democracy is to ensure a cultured community—cultured not in the sense of possessing university degrees. I have studied as a young student that the Greeks were supposed to be the most cultured people in the world, not because every one of them knew to write and read, but because their great authors, their great historians and poets used to go to the people and recite their works. No doubt, it was a small nation and it was possible for them to do so. Therefore, the people there became most learned. If this arrangement is not possible in our country, we must have some kind of night schools. Nineteen per cent literacy is a very unsatisfactory figure.

There is one thing which I wish to bring to the notice of the Government. We have got the pre-University class. Some time back, it was the policy of the Government that our children should be given instruction through the medium of the regional language. Somehow or other they were given instruction through the regional language. Every one of them is efficient to some extent. Now, Sir, in the pre-University class, all the subjects are taught in English. Pupils are required to get 35 per cent for a pass. All the subjects are in English. This is very hard on the pupils. I am afraid that if something is not done, many of our students will find it very difficult to secure 35 per cent.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : You want to have Tamil as the medium?

* **SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAIR :** No, no.

SRI L. S. KARAYALAR : What is it that you want to be done?

SRI K. M. RAMASAMY GOUNDER : He is silent about it.

9th March 1959]

* SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAI : I do not say that Tamil must be the medium. Let us not fix 'thirty-five per cent'. Let us reduce it. No doubt, during the time of the Britishers, 35 per cent would be an insignificant percentage, because every one of us learnt much. Children now do not know anything of English. (Laughter.) Therefore, what is the meaning in asking them to read subjects in English and then requiring them to get 35 per cent? (Laughter.)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Sri Seshachariar will now speak.

SRI M. SESHACHARIAR : Sir, it is now ten minutes to six.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : We will sit till 7 o'clock.

SRI M. SESHACHARIAR : Mr. Chairman, Sir, along with others I congratulate the Hon. the Finance Minister on the way in which he has presented the revised estimates for 1958-59 and also the Budget Estimates for 1959-60 showing a surplus of Rs. 1,39 lakhs. We are also glad that our Government have provided Rs. 2,60 lakhs in the coming year for the amortisation of our debts. From Rs. 16 or Rs. 18 lakhs, the amount has been raised this year to Rs. 230 lakhs and Rs. 260 lakhs for the coming year. This would show that we are in a position to meet our demands. This will hearten investors. This will also show that we are financially a bit stronger than we were. Taking all these into consideration, I would like to say that in regard to expenditure in certain departments, it is possible for us to economise. I am only referring to one or two departments.

So far as the General Sales Tax Department is concerned, in the Composite State, our income was to the tune of Rs. 18 crores and the expenditure was about Rs. 13 to Rs. 15 lakhs. But, now, after the Reorganization of States, our income is reduced to Rs. 11 to 12 crores, and our expenditure has gone up to Rs. 49 lakhs. That was the position last year and I think it continues this year also. Also, take the Registration Department. Our income from that department is only Rs. 76 lakhs, but the expenditure on that department is Rs. 35 lakhs or so, that is, more than 50 per cent of our earnings. This is only an illustration. Probably, there are several other departments like these.

5-50
p.m.

As for the rent that the Government are paying for the buildings that some of the offices occupy and also for the quarters occupied by our officers. I think that the expenditure under that head is merged with other expenditure. I could say that quite a large sum is spent on this item. We must have a phased programme for the purpose of locating our offices in buildings of the Government. On the other hand, the Government are spending large sums of money for construction of Block Development offices and other offices. I have seen in several places that the Sub-Registrars' offices have been located in rented buildings. In regard to these matters, a certain amount of economy should be practised.

[Sri M. Seshachariar] [9th March 1959]

While speaking about general sales tax, we find from the Budget Memorandum that three commodities—textiles, sugar and tobacco—have been removed from our list. The Budget estimate was reduced to Rs. 8 crores and odd last year. In the previous year, though these commodities were removed from our list, our income happened to be the same. I think it probably rose to Rs. 11 crores and odd. That being the case, with the introduction of the new Act, the income should be expected to be a little more. But still, there is a general feeling that so far as the perishables are concerned, we are not fair. There is so much of propaganda everywhere, probably sponsored by the wholesalers also. It may be so. Much propaganda is carried on by even the street vendors, as my hon. Friend Sri Balasubramanya Ayyar has pointed out. Even the street vendors go about saying all sorts of things. There is a demand that vegetables and other perishables should be completely exempted from sales tax. Wherever the street vendors go, they are saying that vegetables and other things are in great demand because of the imposition of the tax on them and so many other things. My recollection is that about four or five years ago, when we had a tax on vegetables, our income was nearly Rs. 2 lakhs. With the inclusion of flowers now—of course, the exemption limit is much higher—probably our income will roughly come to Rs. 3 lakhs. Considering the rate of collection and the rate of increase in the general sales tax, I think in all fairness, we can exempt these perishables from tax. I appeal to the Government to cancel the levy of this tax in view of the fact that our income has increased and also in view of the fact that we have a surplus. In view of these considerations, I say that perishables may be exempted from this tax.

So far as Co-operation is concerned, there seems to be a general feeling that there is something inflexible in the Co-operative Societies Act, that it is inelastic and that it is not possible to make any changes in that Act. I would like to point out that it follows the Acts in other countries and in other States. It has bye-laws, rules and all those things. There is nothing inflexible about it. There is no question of inelasticity either. The complaint is with reference to the persons, I mean the persons who enforce the Act, and who manage the institutions. In some places at least, there is a proposal to push through the full-finance scheme. It means that the entire amount that is required by the agriculturists has got to be obtained through the co-operative societies. Time was when the co-operative societies were lending and the Government were also lending. The Government were lending in one direction and the co-operative societies were lending in another direction. Moneys were lent under the Agriculturists' Loans Act and some other Acts. The Government had also the first charge in respect of certain debts. Now, when the full-finance scheme is sought to be introduced in certain Block centres, one thing has got to be remembered. In the case of loans granted by the Government, the rate of interest is 5½ per cent. In the case of co-operative societies, it

9th March 1959]

[Sri M. Seshachariar]

is 6½ per cent. And there is the penal rate of 12 per cent for default. In the case of the co-operative societies, one thing has got to be noticed and I think the Government will please look into the matter. It is this. In the case of the loans issued by the Reserve Bank for agricultural expenditure, the rate of interest is 2 per cent or so. It passes through the State Bank and then through the District Bank. Finally, when it reaches the primary society or the member concerned, it comes to 6½ per cent. All the intermediaries take portions of the interest and the amount that is sought to be lent by the Reserve Bank to the agriculturists, finally is lent at the rate of 6½ per cent. This is a matter which the Government should seriously consider. It is a matter for consideration whether the intermediaries could be dispensed with and the amounts of loan made available to the agriculturists at favourable rates of interest. This is one matter which could be considered in regard to the full-finance scheme.

There is another matter which I would like to mention. In the grant of loans, of course, there will be some delay. But, in the case of co-operative societies, I should say, there is very serious and enormous delay. I know some Banks are efficiently managed. But, in some cases, they are not very well managed. In such cases, there is a lot of delay. I find that in the case of the Agricultural Banks, they have found it very difficult to get loans. Because, very often, the Inspectors of Banks have to inspect and find out and then alone the loans are sanctioned. So there is some amount of delay. This could be avoided by some arrangement, some effective arrangement. Something should be done to see that these loans are issued to the agriculturists without much delay. I would like the Government to consider all these aspects when they introduce the full-finance scheme in any area.

While I am on this point, I may also mention something about the Blocks. We have the first stage Blocks where we have got the area specialists who are called the Block Development Officers and the subject specialists who are called the Extension Officers. We spend, I think, in the first stage Blocks about Rs. 2.40 lakhs a year and for the five years we spend about Rs. 12 lakhs. That is said to be the standard rate for these Blocks. It so happens that in most cases the Block Development Officers are much younger in age and service than the Extension Officers who happen to be seniors in age, experience and service. Therefore, there is difficulty experienced by the Block Development Officers in coordinating the work of these Extension Officers and in extracting work from them. There is not much of co-operation among them, with the result that we do not get the entire value of the money spent in these Blocks. Then, it is said that the Collector who is given the extraordinary power of dismissal for dereliction of duty supervises the whole thing. Is it possible for the Collector with so many files and other things to attend to, to supervise the work of these people? Leaders are trained and new improvements are

6
p.m.

[Sri M. Seshachariar] [9th March 1959]

introduced in the villages. These are not followed simply for the reason that their work is not checked by anybody. Therefore, I submit that there must be a separate agency for supervising the work of these people. Unless we have a good agency for supervising and co-ordinating the work of these people, it is not possible to show any great progress.

I am glad, Sir, that a sum of Rs. 50,000 is reserved for the Police Housing Scheme. Where quarters have already been constructed and where electric energy is available, we find the quarters are not lighted. We do not even find street lights provided in these places. It is said that they have been constructed in private areas and that provision for supply of electricity is not made. May I submit that when we propose to spend Rs. 50 lakhs for construction of new quarters, provision should also be included in the estimates even in the first instance for supply of electricity wherever electric energy is available? It may be pleaded that electricity comes under another head of service. But I think with some effort, supply of electricity can also be included in the new housing schemes. Provision for supply of electricity need not wait till after the completion of construction of these houses. In several Sub-Inspectors' quarters there is no electricity. They are as bad as the Taluk Offices where there are no electric lights. My submission is that wherever electric energy is available, electricity should be supplied to these quarters.

While mentioning about the Police, I should also mention another matter on which the Government should bestow some attention. I am referring to the anti-corruption department of the Government. It is seen in very many cases, the anti-corruption department, which is called the X-Branch of the Police Department, is more active against its own men than against others. They proceed against their own kith and kin, brothers in the field, in very many cases where a drive is made. The unfortunate thing in such investigations is that the policemen themselves get the witnesses, if necessary even to Madras, and take the statements of those witnesses. You know, Sir, that statements taken by the policemen are not admissible as evidence in a Court of Law in criminal investigations under the Criminal Procedure Code. But in the case of an enquiry by the Tribunal, statements taken by the Police officers are admissible as evidence against the accused person. The time taken for the enquiry, the time taken by the Tribunal to consider the case and the time taken by the Government to arrive at a decision on the recommendations of the Tribunal, all these come to not less than two or three years. During all this time the charge is hanging on the head of the poor accused and very often they are under suspicion. No doubt, corrupt men have to be punished. I do not deny that. But the matter cannot be kept hanging for two or three years. Even criminal cases are said to be disposed of in about three or four months. Action is taken against magistrates who do not dispose of cases quickly. But in these cases where the officer is not in a position to dispute

9th March 1959] [Sri M. Seshachariar]

the evidence that is adduced against him, because it is all done behind him; they are allowed to hang on for two or three years. I would impress upon the Government that in such cases action should be taken expeditiously and finality reached so that the man concerned may be relieved of the bother as quickly as possible.

Sir, I have finished in regard to general matters and I would close after referring to one or two local matters. In regard to low income group housing scheme, even during this year there was a great demand. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies could not meet the demand with the result that at the end of the year, construction of a number of buildings had to be abandoned. For the coming year only Rs. 20 lakhs have been provided for the purpose. There is an allotment of about Rs. 38 lakhs by the City Improvement Trust. This Rs. 20 lakhs I referred to is for the entire State. My submission is that it should be raised at least to some extent so that the Registrar may meet the demands. The tempo of construction has increased everywhere. People belonging to the low income group are trying to construct houses in various places, in mufassal areas and places near about Madras.

I wish to refer to water-supply schemes in respect of two places. One is Avadi. It is a growing town where you have the vehicle depot and other industrial establishments. The population of that place is about eight to ten thousand. There is not even a well in that place because no well could be dug there. The two or three wells put up were failures. The Migration Depot was supplying water for some time. The Special Armed Police camp is there now. The proposal now is to have a composite scheme for supply of water. The Collector appears to have addressed the Government in respect of this matter and it has been pending with the Government for the past two years. I would request Government to look into the matter. The other scheme is in regard to supply of water to Cheyyar. The matter is pending with the Government for the past three or four years. There was a proposal to bring water from the Cheyyar river. For that purpose the people had also deposited some money and the preliminary survey and all that was completed. In spite of that, nothing has been done up till now. This may also be looked into by the Government.

6-10
p.m.

That is all I wanted to say.

* SRI K. M. RAMASAMY GOUNDER : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Budget estimates reveal all-round improvement and we should congratulate the Government and the Hon. the Minister for Finance in particular on this achievement. But taking the Budget as a whole, much attention has not been given to improving the lot of the common man. Our aim should be the improvement of the lot of the common man; he should be given a fair deal. Looked at from that angle, a great deal has to be done, not only in the coming years but for several years to come.

[Sri K. M. Ramasamy Gounder] [9th March 1959]

On pages 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 of the Budget Speech of the Finance Minister, schemes for improvement of agriculture, improvement of cattle wealth, expansion of electricity, minor irrigation works and other projects have been adumbrated. We are glad that so much attention is being paid to all these. Some attention has also been given to the improvement of cottage and small-scale industries. They should not only be located near about Madras but should be spread over throughout the State, in every nook and corner of the State. The Japanese expert on Small-scale Industries, Mr. Sasaki, has advised us pertinently at a public meeting held here at Madras the other day that there should be specialisation and that our products should attract the foreign markets also.

The time given to me being limited, let me come to my own subject, namely, education. The Hon. the Minister for Finance, in charge of Education also, has devoted two pages to this subject in his Budget speech. At the end, he says, 'We propose to frame an integrated educational scheme on the basis of these reports'. Various questions have arisen in the educational sphere and many committees have been constituted to go into them. Their reports are awaited. In the meanwhile, we are spending a lot on schemes already drawn up. Basic education has been accepted as the future pattern of education. There has been considerable improvement in the field of secondary education and many high schools have been already converted into multi-purpose schools. We have already brought in reformation in University education also, by having reorganized courses like the pre-University course and the three-year degree course. Education at all levels should be coordinated and improvement accelerated.

Sir, the hon. the Deputy Chairman referred to the medium of instruction. He was even asked to give his definite views on the question of medium. But he preferred to be silent. After all, it is a matter that cannot be brushed aside for ever. A weighty opinion expressed in this behalf is, 'Till there is natural, unforced development of the regional language, it would be folly to displace English.' Certainly, our aim should be to see that there is natural unforced development of the regional language. But we have to begin somewhere. We want the standard of English to be high. The present standard is no good. We want that the present standard should go up. But, at the same time, we want that there should be a definite policy followed by the State as to whether we are going to have Tamil as the medium of instruction or not. If we are to have Tamil as the medium of instruction, what are we doing in that direction? Last month we had a meeting presided over by the Hon. the Minister for Home, when the Hon. the Minister for Education awarded plaques for a glossary prepared for use in training colleges by a Committee with the assistance of the Principals of the three Training Colleges and their staff. The Principals of the Training Colleges at Saidapet, Tirupalathurai and Tuticorin were given the awards for their services in getting up that glossary. Their work was very much appreciated. At the meeting it was said that whatever be the delay

9th March 1959] [Sri K. M. Ramasamy Gounder]

in introducing Tamil as the medium of instruction in other colleges, such as the Arts, Engineering and Technological, the training colleges should switch on to Tamil medium in respect of all subjects except English, since the trainees there after the period of training would be expected to impart knowledge to the students in the mother tongue, namely, Tamil. I am glad the hon. the Leader of the Opposition and Vice-Chancellor of our great University is here at present in this House. I would appeal to him and to the Hon. the Education Minister to see their way to introduce Tamil as the medium of instruction at least in the training colleges to begin with and see how the experiment works.

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR: May I say that the training colleges have been given the option by the University to use the regional language?

* SRI K. M. RAMASAMY GOUNDER: Is it for all subjects, Sir?

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR: They can do so, if they like.

* SRI K. M. RAMASAMY GOUNDER: I thank the Vice-Chancellor for more light thrown on this important matter.

Sir, I want to invite the kind attention of the Hon. the Minister for Education to the matching grant offered to the teachers in colleges. I am told that the University has played its part splendidly and that it is giving pay according to the recommendations of the University Grants Commission. The other day the Chairman of the University Grants Commission was kind enough to say that he was prepared to release his part of the grant, that is, 50 per cent, in case the Government also came forward with their part of the grant. The Hon. the Minister for Finance has been requested both on the floor of this House and elsewhere to accept the offer but his reply has all along been that the strength has been poor in certain college classes and that there has been a fall in admission to colleges. He has also given out one or two other excuses. He wanted a committee to suggest ways and means but I just here make a request that this is a matter which cannot brook any delay. When even for the current year, the Chairman of the University Grants Commission is prepared to give his matching contribution and when the other colleges affiliated to the Universities are too willing to give their part of the grant and when there is a surplus in the current year's Budget to the tune of Rs. 265 lakhs, the Hon. the Minister for Finance may be so good as to announce that this long delayed justice—because, in my opinion, it is nothing more than doing justice—would be done immediately. There cannot be any excuses. The poor strength or fall in admission or any other reason should not stand in the way. Sir, the College Professors have also been given greater work-load and they are asked—I am told—to work for 18 hours a week and a good majority of them are so working.

6-20
p.m.

[Sri K. M. Ramasamy Gounder] [9th March 1959]

In one or two classes where a classical language or Urdu is taught, the attendance may be poor and teachers handling such subjects may have lesser hours of work.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member has only two more minutes. There are four more hon. Members to speak to-day.

* SRI K. M. RAMASAMY GOUNDER: Sir, I will conclude in three or four minutes.

So also in respect of pay and other emoluments of school teachers, there are different scales prevailing. There are the local board scale, the Government scale and the private institution scale. If the Government will it, they can say that there should be uniform scales in all institutions for the same category of teachers. It is high time that we took up this matter also for consideration.

More than that, I just want to refer to the inordinate delay in the disbursement of pension and Provident Fund contributions to the retiring teachers. We have made representations both on the floor of this House and outside that the retiring teachers are not given the pension and the Provident Fund for years after their retirement. I was told that the Government had amended the rules recently for the purpose of speeding up these payments. But, all the same, I can even now cite cases district-wise where pensions are not ordered to be given and Provident Fund accounts are yet to be closed. There should be a more simplified procedure. It is stated that in the Central Government the Pension Order of a Government servant is passed on the day he retires. If there is some unavoidable delay, a provisional pension is sanctioned there. But here the lot of the pensioners is unenviable and as such we should devise ways and means to simplify the procedure for the payment of pension and Provident Fund amounts. I appeal to the Government once again to go further into the matter and simplify the existing procedure at a very early date.

* VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN: மன்றத் தலைவர் அவர்களே, கனம் நிதியமைச்சர் அவர்களுடைய வரவு செலவுத் திட்ட உரையினைக்கேட்டு மகிழ்ச்சி அடைகிறேன். ரூ. 15 லட்சம் மிச்சப்படுத்த வேண்டியிருந்தது ரூ. 265 லட்சமாக மாறியதுபற்றிக்கூட நான் மகிழ்ச்சியுறவில்லை. ஆனால், முதன்முறையாக அவர்கள் வரவு செலவுத்திட்டம் பற்றித் தமிழில் உரையாற்றியது கண்டு நான் பெருமகிழ்ச்சியடைகிறேன். 15, 20 நாட்களுக்கு முன்னர்தான் இம்மன்றத்தில் உள்ள நடவடிக்கைகள் தமிழ் மொழியில் செயல்படுத்தப்படவேண்டுமென்று நான் ஒரு தீர்மானம் கொண்டுவந்தேன். அத்தீர்மானம் கொண்டுவந்த சில நாட்களுக்கெல்லாம் நிதியமைச்சர் அவர்களே தமிழில் உரையாற்றியது எனக்குக் கைமேல் பலனாக இருக்கிறது என்றே மகிழ்ச்சியடைகிறேன்.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: இதற்கு முன்னால்கூட தமிழில்தான் வாசித்துக்கொண்டிருந்தார். இந்தத் தடவை தமிழிலேயே எழுதினார். அதுதான் வித்தியாசம்.

* VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN: நன்றி. அது எனக்குத் தெரியாது. பத்திரிகைகளில்கூட முதல் தடவையாக அவர் தமிழில் உரை வழங்கினார் என்றுதான் வந்தது என்று நினைக்கிறேன். எப்படி.

9th March 1959] [Vidwan T. Muthukannappan]

மிருந்தாலும் நான் அவருக்கு அதற்காக நன்றி செலுத்தக் கடமைப்பட்டிருக்கிறேன். சென்னை ராஜ்யத்தை, குடும்பக் கட்டுப்பாடு பற்றிக் கருதாது, கவலைப்படாத குசேலர் குடும்பத்துக்குச் சமமானது என்று கூறுவது பொருந்தும் என்று கருதுகிறேன். அதிலேயும், செட்டும் சிக்கனமும் வறுமையிலே செம்மை காணும் மாண்பும் படைத்த நல்லகுடிப் பிறந்த மனைவியைப் போன்றவர் நமது நிதியமைச்சர் கணம் ஸ்ரீ சுப்பிரமணியம் அவர்கள் நல்ல குடிப்பிறந்த மனைவி வறுமை வந்தாலும் அதை வெளிக் குக் காட்டாமல் தன் குழந்தைகளை அழகுபடுத்தி, நன்கு அலங்கரித்து, நாலு பணக்காரப் பிள்ளைகளோடு சரி சமானமாக வாழ விடுவான், விளையாட விடுவான், அரை வயிற்றுக் கஞ்சி ஊற்றி அதிலும் மீத்து எளிய வாழ்க்கை நடத்தினாலும் கணியமாக, கொஞ்சம் பணம் சேகரித்து, “என்னிடமும் பணம் இருக்கிறது, நானும் பணக்காரர்களுக்குப் பிற்பட்டவன் அல்ல, என் குடும்பமும் பணக்காரக் குடும்பத்திற்குப் பிற்பட்டதல்ல” என்று சொல்லித் திருப்தியுடன் வாழ்வது போல் இருக்கிறது, நமது நிதியமைச்சர் அவர்கள் 265 லட்சம் ரூபாய் மீத்து வைத்திருப்பது. அரை வயிற்றுக் கஞ்சி குடித்துப் பழக்கப்பட்ட குழந்தைகள், இன்னும் ஒரு கவளம் சோறு கிடைத்ததால் வாழ்வு வளம் பெற்றுவிட்டார்கள். அரை வயிற்றுக் கஞ்சி கிடைத்தாலும், வெளிக் குக் கணயத்தோடும், மதிப்போடும், சிறப்போடும் வாழ வேண்டுமென்ற கொள்கைக்கு இணங்கத்தான் இருக்கிறது நிதியமைச்சர் அவர்கள் செலவு ஏதும் செய்யாமல் ரூ. 265 லட்சம் மீத்து வைத்திருப்பது.

வரி போடவில்லை. இதுபற்றி எல்லா அங்கத்தினர்களும் பேசினார்கள். உண்மையில் அது மகிழ்ச்சிக்கூரிய விஷயமே. ஆனால் என் வரி போடவில்லை என்றால், இனி வரி போட முடியாது. விதிக்கவேண்டிய அளவு விதித்தாய்விட்டது. இங்கே வள்ளுவர் குறள் ஒன்று என் நினைவிற்கு வருகிறது.

“நுனிக்கொம்பர் ஏறினர் அஃதிறந்து ஊக்கின்
உயிர்க்கு இறுதியாகிவிடும்”

என்று. உச்சாணிக் கிளையில் ஒருவன் ஏறி விட்டால், அதற்கு மேல் அவனால் ஏற முடியாது. அப்படி ஏறினால் மரக்கிளை முறிந்து அவன் மாள வேண்டியதுதான். அதுபோலவே, மேலும் வரி போட்டால், மக்கள் துன்பமடைவார்கள். அதனால்தான் போடவில்லையே தவிர வேறில்லை. இருந்தபோதிலும் மேலும் வரி போடாதது மகிழ்ச்சிக்கூரிய விஷயமே.

அடுத்தபடியாக, கல்வியைப்பற்றி ஒரு சில வார்த்தைகள் கூற விரும்புகிறேன். புண்ணிய பாரத பூமியில் “கல்வி சிறந்தது தமிழ்நாடு”, மற்றையோர் காணாத, காண முடியாத, புதுமைகளை எல்லாம் காட்டுகிறது. நம் மாநிலக் கல்வி இலாகா. பக்ல உணவுத் திட்டம், பள்ளி வளர்ச்சி—சீரமைப்பு—திட்டம் இவை எல்லாம் உலகமே கண்டு வியக்கத்தக்க நிலையில் இருக்கின்றன.

ஆதாரக் கல்வியைப் பற்றி ஒரு சில வார்த்தைகள் இங்கு குறிப்பிட விரும்புகிறேன். நமது தேசத் தந்தை காந்தியடிகள், தொழில்வழிக் கல்விபற்றி நுணுகி ஆராய்ந்து அதைக் கண்டுபிடித்தார்கள். நமது நாட்டில் எட்டாவது வகுப்புப் படித்தாலும், எஸ்.எஸ்.எல்.சி. படித்துத் தேறினாலும், அல்லது பி.எ., எம்.ஏ. படித்துத் தேறினாலும்கூட இறுதியாக அவர்கள் பேனா ஒட்டும் வேலைக்குத்தான், அதாவது (quill drivers) “கவில் ட்ரைவோஸ்கத்தான்” போகிறார்கள். ஆக, இப்படிப் பணம் செலவு செய்துப் படித்தும் இம்மாதிரித் தொழிலுக்குப் போவதைவிட, தொழில்வழிக் கல்விதான் சிறந்தது. அப்படியிருக்க, இன்று அந்த அடிப்படைக் கல்வி, ஆதாரக் கல்வி நமது நாட்டில் அதிலும் குறிப்பாகத் தமிழ் நாட்டில் எந்த நிலையில் இருக்கிறது என்று பார்ப்போமேயானால் உண்மையில் வருத்தப்படத்தான் தோன்றுகிறது. பல ஆண்டுகள் ஆதாரப் பள்ளியிலே நான் ஆசிரியராக இருந்தேன். தலைமை ஆசிரியராகவும் இருந்தேன். எனவே அதுபற்றி எனக்கு ஓரளவு தெரியும். ஆதாரப் பள்ளிப் பயிற்சி என்றால் என்ன என்பதை. மாணவர்களும் புரிந்துகொள்

[Vidwan T. Muthukannappan] [9th March 1959]

வதில்லை, ஆசிரியர்களும் புரிந்துகொள்வதில்லை, ஆசிரியர்களுக்குப் பயிற்சி அளிக்கும் ஆசிரியர்களும் புரிந்துகொள்வதில்லை. இது வருந்தத்தக்க நிலைதான். எங்கு பார்த்தாலும் ஆதாரக் கல்வியிலே அடிப்படைத் தொழில் நூற்றல் என்று வைத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இது சரியான முறை அல்ல. 14, 15 ஆண்டுகளுக்கு முன்பு ஒரு முறை காந்தியடிகளை நான் இதுபற்றிக் கேட்டேன். அவர்கள் வெகு அழகாகப் பதில் சொன்னார்கள். “எந்த ஊரில், எந்தத் தொழில் சிறப்பாக இருக்கிறதோ, அந்தத் தொழிலை அடிப்படையாகக் கொண்டு எண், எழுத்து, விஞ்ஞானம், பூகோளம் போன்றவைகளெல்லாம் போதிக்கப்படவேண்டும், இதுதான் சிறந்த ஆதாரக் கல்விப் பயிற்சி” என்று சொன்னார்கள். ஆனால், துரதிருஷ்டவசமாக எங்கு எடுத்தாலும், இன்று ஆதாரக் கல்வி என்றால் நூற்றலே என்ற நிலையில் அமைந்திருக்கிறது. ஆதாரக் கல்விக்கு மூல இடமான வார்தா போன்ற இடத்திற்கு மறு பயிற்சிக்காக (ரெபிரஷர் கோர்ஸுக்காக) ஆண்டுக்கு ஒரு முறை, ஆசிரியர்கள் அனுப்பப்படவேண்டும். அப்படிச் செய்தால், ஆதாரக் கல்விப் பயிற்சி என்றால் என்ன என்பதைச் சரியான முறையிலே புரிந்துகொள்ளும் நிலை ஏற்படும்.

அடுத்தபடியாக, வயது வந்தோர் கல்வியைப்பற்றி (அடல்டு எஜுகேஷன்) சில வார்த்தைகள் கூற விரும்புகிறேன். “அடல்டு எஜுகேஷனுக்காக” ரூ. 3½ லட்சம் செலவு செய்யப்படுகிறது. இரண்டாவது ஐந்தாண்டு திட்டத்தின் கீழ் மற்றும் ரூ. 98,000 வரை அதிகமாகச் செலவு செய்யப்படுகிறது என்று நினைக்கிறேன். அதோடு ஆசிரியர்களுக்குப் பயிற்சி அளிப்பதிலே ரூ. 42,000 செலவு செய்யப்படுகிறது. என்னுடைய அனுபவத்திலிருந்து கூறுகிறேன், ஓரளவுக்கு இது லீஸ்தான். 7½ ஆண்டு காலம் வயது வந்தோர் கல்விக்காக உழைத்தேன். என் வாழ்க்கையிலே ஒரு ஆயிரம் பேர்களுக்கு எழுத்து படிக்கக் கற்றுக்கொடுக்கவேண்டும் என்று நினைத்தேன். 7½ ஆண்டுகளில் 120 பேர்களுக்குத்தான் கற்றுக் கொடுக்க முடிந்தது. அதிலும் 20, 25 பேர்கள்தான் எழுத்தறிவு பெற்றவர்களார்கள். பெரும்பாலானவர்கள் நெற்றி வேர்வை நிலத்திலே விழும்படி உழைக்கும் பாட்டாளி மக்கள். அவர்கள் வீட்டுக்கு வருகிறபொழுது இளைத்து, களைத்து வருகிறார்கள். அவர்களையெல்லாம் கூட்டி எண்ணும், எழுத்தும் கற்பிக்கவேண்டுமென்று சொன்னால், அது உண்மையிலேயே சித்திரவதை போல் ஆகிறது நான் கண்ட அனுபவத்திலே. அது மாதத்திரமல்ல. அவர்களுக்குக் கற்றுக்கொடுக்கின்ற ஆசிரியர்கள் யார்? பகல் எல்லாம் உழைத்துப் பையன்களோடு மாரடித்து, வாரத்திற்கு 6 நாட்கள் வேலை செய்து, தினம் 5½ மணி, 6 மணி நேரம் வேலை செய்து, இளைத்துக் களைத்துச் சலித்துப் போய் வரும் ஆசிரியர்களைக் கொண்டு மறுபடியும் வயது வந்தோர்களுக்குக் கற்பிக்கச் செய்வது சரியா? அவர்களைச் சித்திர வதை செய்வதாகும். ஆண்டுதோறும் கெஜட்டில் நூற்றுக்கணக்கான ஆசிரியர்கள் வயதுவந்தோர் பள்ளிப் பயிற்சி பெறுகிறார்கள் என்று குறிப்பிட்டிருக்கிறது. இந்தப் பயிற்சி பெற்றவர்களில் பெரும்பாலோர் பகலில் பள்ளியில் வேலை செய்யும் ஆசிரியர்கள். அவர்கள் இரவுப் பள்ளியில் எங்ஙனம் பணி செய்ய முடியும்? அப்படியானால், நம்முடைய பாரத பூமியிலே, சுதந்திரம் அடைந்த நாட்டிலே, முதியோருக்குக் கல்வி, வயது வந்தோருக்குக் கல்வி கற்பிக்க வேண்டாமா என்று சிலர் கேட்கலாம். வேண்டும்தான். அது சரியான முறையில் கற்பிக்கப்பட வேண்டும். என்ன முறை? அவர்கள் தொழிற்சாலைகளிலே வேலை செய்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் வேலை செய்கின்றபோதே வேலை நேரத்தில் அவர்களுக்கு ஒரு மணி நேரம் ஒதுக்கிக்கொடுத்து, கல்வி கற்றுக் கொடுக்க வழிவகை செய்யவேண்டும். அப்படிச் கற்றுக்கொள்பவர்களுக்கு மாதத் திட்டம் 2, 3 ரூபாய் உயர்வு கொடுப்பது போன்ற சலுகை காட்டவேண்டும். வயது வந்தோர் கல்வி விஷயத்தில் நான் எடுத்துக்கொண்ட முயற்சிகள் பல. அவர்களுக்கு உ கொடுத்தோம். புல்தகம் கற்பலகை முதலிய எல்லாப் பொருள்களும் வாங்கிக் கொடுத்தோம். அப்படியிருந்தும் அவர்கள் வாரத்திலே 2, 3 நாளைக்குத்தான் ஒழுங்காக வருவார்கள். ஆரம்பத் தில் 20 பேர்கள் இருந்தால், 25 நாட்களுக்குள் 2 பேர்கள் கூட இருக்க

9th March 1959] [Vidwan T. Muthukannappan]

மாட்டார்கள். எனவே முன் சொன்ன முறைப்படி வயது வந்தோருக்குக் கல்வி கற்றுக் கொடுக்கப்பட்டால்தான் வயதுவந்தோர் கற்க முடியும் என்று சொல்லவிரும்புகிறேன்.

அடுத்தபடியாக, மாணவர்களிடையே ஒழுங்கு, அமைதி, கட்டுப்பாடு இவைகளெல்லாம் வரவரக் குறைந்துகொண்டே வருகின்றன. இதை நினைக்கும்பொழுது, மனம் வேதனைப்படுகிறது. முன்னர் எனக்குத் தெரிந்து 15, 20 ஆண்டுகளுக்கு முன்பு நம்முடைய நாட்டிலே சாதாரணமாகச் சாரணர் இயக்கம், பல்கலைக் கழகத்தில் யு.டி.சி. பயிற்சி இவை தான் இருந்தன. இப்பொழுதுதான் 10, 11 ஆண்டு காலமாக “நாஷனல் கேட் கோர்”, “ஆக்ஸிலியரி கேட் கோர்”, “பெண்கள் என்.சி.சி. டிவிஷன்” சாரணர் இயக்கம், செஞ்சிலுவை இயக்கம், குடிமைப் பயிற்சி போன்ற இத்தனையும் வந்து மாணவர்களுக்கு குழப்பத்தைத்தான் தந்திருக்கிறது. மாணவர்களிடையே ஒழுங்கின்மை, கட்டுப்பாட்டின்மை இவை பெருகி வருவதை நாம் காண்கிறோம். இதில் ஏதோ சிக்கல் இருக்கிறது. சிக்கல் எங்கே இருக்கிறது? இதற்கு ஒரு எடுத்துக்காட்டுக் கூற விரும்புகிறேன். 1948-ல் குடிமைப் பயிற்சித் திட்டம் உருவாக்கும் பொறுப்பிலே நானும் ஓரளவு ஈடுபட்டிருந்தேன். குடிமைப் பயிற்சித் திட்டத்தில், தேர்தல் முறை புகுத்தப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அத்தேர்தல் முறையின் பயன் என்ன ஆயிற்று? மாணவர்கள், வெளி உலகத்தில் என்ன காண்கிறார்களோ, பெற்றோர்களும், மற்றவர்களும் எப்படித் தேர்தல் முறையை அனுஷ்டிக்கிறார்களோ, அவையையெல்லாம் பள்ளிகளில் செய்துவிடுகிறார்கள். பள்ளிகளிலும் தேர்தல் முறை புகுந்து மாணவர்களிடையே லஞ்சம் தாண்டவமாடுகிறது. “எனக்கு வோட்டுப் போடு, காபி வாங்கித் தருகிறேன்” என்று சொல்லி ஹோட்டலுக்கு கூப்பிட்டுக்கொண்டு போகிறார்கள். பணமும் கொடுக்கிறார்கள். வெளியிலே தேர்தல் முறை எப்படி நடக்கிறதோ, அது போலவே பள்ளிகளிலும் நடக்கிறது. பள்ளிகளில் இந்தத் தேர்தல் முறை வந்து, மாணவர்களை ஒழுக்கமின்மைக்கும், கட்டுப்பாட்டின்மைக்கும் ஓரளவுக்கு ஆளாக்கிவிட்டது.

“நாஷனல் கேட் கோர்”, “ஆக்ஸிலியரி கேட் கோர்” இவைகளுக்கெல்லாம் அரசாங்கம் ஏராளமாகப் பணத்தைச் செலவு செய்கிறது. 1958-59-ல் என்.சி.சி.க்காக 19.33 லட்சம் ரூபாய் செலவு செய்யப்பட்டது. இப்பொழுது வருகிற ஆண்டில் 1959-60-ல் 19.95 லட்ச ரூபாய் செலவிடப் போகிறார்கள். ஆனால், அதற்குத் தகுந்த பலன் அனுபவிக்கிறார்களா என்பதைச் சிந்தித்துப் பார்க்க வேண்டும். நம்முடைய நாட்டில் சாரணர் இயக்கம் சரிவர நடந்தாலே போதும். சாரணர் இயக்கம் போன்று, மற்ற இயக்கங்கள் நம்முடைய நாட்டிற்கு அவ்வளவு அருகதையுள்ளதாகாது. நம்முடைய நாட்டில் மாணவர்களிடையே சத்தியம், அறிமச்சை, பக்தி, மரியாதை முதலான உயர்ந்த பண்பாடுகளை வளர்க்க வேண்டும். அதற்குச் சிறந்த சாதனமாக இருப்பது சாரணர் இயக்கம்தான்.

நம்முடைய நாட்டிலே பெண்களுக்குக் கூட ‘என். லி.ஸி.’ பயிற்சி கொடுக்கப்படுகிறது. அவர்களுக்குத் துப்பாக்கி தூக்கிச் சுடுவதற்கும் கற்றுக் கொடுக்கிறார்கள். அன்பு, அறிவு, பெருமை, கருணை, மற்றது மன்னிக்கும் மாண்பு, கற்பு இத்தகைய சிறந்த பண்பெல்லாம் உருவெடுத்துப் பெண்களாகப் பிறந்திருக்கிறார்கள். அத்தகைய மங்கையர் மணிகளை எல்லாம் நீண்ட கால்ட்டு, காக்கி உடைகள் அணிந்து ஆண்கோலத்தில் பார்க்கும் பொழுது, உண்மையிலேயே மனம் வேதனைப்படுகிறது. பெண்களுக்கு அந்த நிலைமை வரக்கூடாது. பெண்கள் தனிப்பட்ட சிறப்புடையவர்கள். அவர்கள் இந்த நாட்டை ஆளக்கூடிய சக்தியும் உள்ளவர்கள். அவர்களுக்கு இத்தகைய துப்பாக்கி தூக்கிச் சுடுவதற்குப் பயிற்சி அளிக்க வேண்டியதில்லை. அவர்களுக்குத் தங்களைத்-தாங்களே காப்பாற்றிக் கொள்ளும் ஆன்மசக்தி இருக்கிறது, கற்புத் திறன் இருக்கிறது. தங்கள் தன்மானத்துக்கு ஊறு ஏற்படும் என்று நினைத்தால்-தங்களுக்கு இடையூறு வருகிறது என்று நினைத்தால், நிச்சயமாக அவர்கள் கற்பு நெறி

[Vidwan T. Muthukannappan] [9th March 1959]

கொண்டு காளிகளாக மாற்றிவிடுவார்கள். எனவே, அவர்களுக்கு இத்தகைய போர்ப் பயிற்சி தேவையில்லை. பெண்மணிகள் போர்க்களம் புதும் நிலை நம் நாட்டில் என்றுமே வராது.

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR: The hon. Member is explaining a very interesting point when the House is completely free from its Lady Members!

VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN: ஆண்கள் பெண்களைக் காக்க, பெண்கள் ஆண்களை அவர்களுக்குரிய முறையில் காக்கக் கடமைப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். பெண் நலத்தினை ஆண் மக்களின் வீரம் போற்றிக் காக்கவேண்டும். இதைத்தான் பாரதியார் வெகு அழகாக

“பெண் நலத்தினை ஆண்மக்கள் வீரத்தான் பேணுமாயின் பிறிது ஒரு கேடில்லை”

என்று சொல்லியிருக்கிறார். ஆகவே, பெண்களுக்கு இந்தப் போர்ப் பயிற்சி கொடுப்பது என்பது நம்முடைய நாட்டிற்குப் பொருந்தாத செய்தி.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member's time is up.

VIDWAN SRI T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN: Five minutes more, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let not the hon. Member ask for more than five minutes.

VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN: அடுத்தபடியாக, சாரணர் இயக்கம் சிறந்த இயக்கம் என்று சொன்னேன். அதற்கு அரசாங்கம் மிகக் குறைவாகப் பண உதவி அளிக்கிறது. அதை அதிகரிக்க வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். சாரணர் இயக்கம்பற்றி டாக்டர் அனி பெஸன்டு பின்வருமாறு சொல்லியிருக்கிறார்:—

‘If I had a dozen sons—I have only one—I would send them all into the Scout Movement, as soon as they could enter its lowest grade and I would send the daughters into the Girl Guides under similar conditions. I know what a useful lot they are. They are good citizens of this country, ready to work for it, ready to live for it and ready to die for it.’

அத்தகைய ஒரு சிறந்த இயக்கத்திற்கு 1958-ல் ரூ. 35,000 கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். இந்த ஆண்டில் ரூ. 20,000 தான் கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். அதை உயர்த்த வேண்டுமென்று தாழ்மையுடன் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

மிகவும் முக்கியமான ஒரு விஷயத்தைப்பற்றிப் பேச வேண்டும். அதாவது மினவர்களைப்பற்றி

Kindly excuse me, Sir, I am the only person competent to speak about fisheries and fisherman. If I exceed five minutes, please excuse me, Sir. I will try to finish in seven minutes or so.

தலைவர் அவர்களே, ஆயிரம் ஆயிரம் ஆண்டுகளாகக் கடற்கரையிலே வாழ்ந்து வருபவர்கள் மினவ மக்கள். இலக்கியத்தில் சொல்லுவார்கள், கல்தோன்றி மண் தோன்றிக் காலத்தே வானோடு முன்தோன்றி மூத்தகுடி என்று. கடலும், கடலும் சார்ந்த இடமும் நெய்தல். அங்கு வசிப்பவர்கள் மினவர்கள். பரதவர் என்று சங்ககால இலக்கியத்தில் சொல்லப்படுபவர்கள். அந்த மக்கள் கடலுக்கும், கடலைச் சார்ந்த இடத்திற்கும் உரிமை உள்ளவர்கள். அரசாங்கம் சமீபத்திலே நொச்சிக்குப்பம், டொம்மிங் குப்பம் முன்னிக்குப்பம் முதலிய இடங்களிலுள்ள மக்களையெல்லாம் அப்புறப்படுத்த வேண்டுமென்று திட்டமிட்டிருக்கிறது. அதிலே எத்தனையோ சிக்கல்கள் இருக்கின்றன. அவர்கள் ஓரளவுக்கு அதிருப்தி தெரிவித்திருக்கிறார்கள்

9th March 1959] [Vidwan T. Muthukannappan]

என்று நினைக்கிறேன். இந்தத் திட்டத்தை நிறைவேற்றுவதற்கு முன்பாக அவர்களில் சில முக்கியஸ்தர்களை அனுசி இந்தத் திட்டம் சரிதானா என்று கேட்டிருக்க வேண்டும். கடலிலே மாப்பு வருவதுண்டு. மாப்பு என்றால் மீன் கூட்டம். இந்த மாதிரி மீன் கூட்டம் வரும்போது இரண்டு அல்லது மூன்று நிமிஷத்திற்குள் கட்டுமரம் கட்டிக்கொண்டு போனால்தான் அந்த மீன் கூட்டத்தைப் பிடிக்கலாம். நொச்சிக்குப்பத்தில் இருக்கக் கூடிய மக்கள்—ஆல் இந்தியா ரேடியோவிற்கு அருகே இருக்கக் கூடிய மக்கள்—ஒஷியானிக் ஹோட்டலுக்கு அருகே மாற்றப்படுகிறார்கள். அவர்கள் இந்த மாதிரி சமயத்தில் சுமார் 1 மைல் தூரத்திலிருந்து எப்படி வா முடியும்? டொம்மிங்குப்பத்தையும் முள்ளிக்குப்பத்தையும் பொறுத்த வரையில் பாவாயிலில். மெரினாவை அழகுபடுத்த வேண்டுமென்று அங்கிருந்து கல் வீடுகளைக் கட்டிக்கொண்டு சிறப்பாக வாழ்கின்ற மக்களையும் மாற்றுவது கொஞ்சம் யோசித்துப் பார்க்க வேண்டிய விஷயம். நான் ஒன்று சொல்லுகின்றேன். கடலோரத்தை அடுத்து இருக்கின்ற குடிசைகளை மாற்றுவர்கள். ஆனால் ரோடு ஓரமாக கல் வீடுகளைக் கட்டிக்கொண்டு நன்றாக இருப்பவர்களை மாற்ற வேண்டாம். அவர்களை மாற்றி வேறு இடத்திலே அங்கு மாளிகை கட்டிக் கொடுக்கப் போகிறார்களாம். தாங்கள் வாழ்ந்த இடத்தை விட்டு—உரிமையோடு இருந்த இடத்தை விட்டு—வேறு இடத்தில் அவர்களால் சுகமாக வாழ முடியாது. அதுவும் அந்த அங்கு மாளிகைக்கு 10 ரூபாய் அல்லது 15 ரூபாய் வாடகை வசூல் செய்யப் போகின்றார்களாம். சராசரியாக ஒரு மீனவர் ஒரு நாளைக்கு 10 அல்லது 12 அணு தான் சம்பாதிக்க முடியும். அவர்களிடம் 10 ரூபாய் அல்லது 15 ரூபாய் வாடகை கேட்டால், அவர்களால் கொடுக்க முடியாது. மூன்று ரூபாய் அல்லது ஐந்து ரூபாய் தான் வாடகை வசூலித்துவிட்டு, அவர்கள் இந்த மாதிரி வாடகை கொடுத்துக்கொண்டு 20 ஆண்டுகள் அங்கேயே வசித்து வந்தால், அந்த இடம் அவர்களுக்கே உரிமையாகிவிடும் என்று சொல்லிவிட்ட வேண்டும். அப்படிக்கில்லாமல் அங்கே வசித்து வரவேண்டும், வாடகையை மட்டும் கொடுத்து வரவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லுவது நல்லதாக இருக்காது. ஆகையால் இதைச் சீர்தூக்கிப் பார்க்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

அடுத்தபடியாக, மீன் இலாகாவைப்பற்றி இங்கே குறிப்பிட விரும்புகிறேன். கடந்த இரண்டு அல்லது மூன்று ஆண்டுகளாக மீன் இலாகா என்று ஒன்று இருக்கிறது. அது மீனவர்கள் நலத்திற்காக நன்கு பாடுபடுகிறது என்பதை மீனவர்கள் உணர்ந்திருக்கிறார்கள். அதற்காக மீன் இலாகாவின் பொறுப்பை ஏற்றுக்கொண்டிருக்கிற அமைச்சர் அவர்களை நான் வாழ்த்தி வணங்குகிறேன். மீன் இலாகாவிலுள்ள அலுவலர்கள் மிகவும் திறமையாக வேலை செய்து வருகிறார்கள். எங்கு குறை இருக்கிறது என்று சொல்லுகிறேமோ அந்த இடத்திற்கு உடனே வருகிறார்கள், வந்து குறைகளைக் கவனிக்கிறார்கள். அந்த இலாகாவின் தலைவரான திரு. சி.பி. கேலு ஏராடி அவர்கள் மிகத் திறமையாகப் பணியாற்றி வருகிறார்கள். கோவளத்தில் ஒரு குறை இருக்கிறது என்று சொன்னால், அடுத்த நாள் அவரை அங்கே பார்க்கலாம். இவ்வளவு திறமையாக வேலை செய்து வந்தவர் துரதிருஷ்டவசமாக இன்றிலிருந்து வேறு இலாகாவிற்கு மாற்றப்படுகிறார். அந்த இடத்திற்கு வருகின்றவர்களும் அப்படியே திறமையாக வேலை செய்வார்கள் என்று நம்புகிறேன்.

நமக்கு 620 மைல் நீளக் கடற்கரை இருக்கிறது. அதிலே மொத்தம் 250 மீனவ கிராமங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. 2½ லட்சம் மீனவ மக்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். நமக்கு 12 கோடி ஏக்கர் மீன்பிடி பகுதி இருக்கின்றது. அதிலே 40 லட்சம் ஏக்கரில் மீன் பிடிக்கப்படுகிறது. அதாவது 3 சத வீதப் பகுதியில்தான் மீன் பிடிக்கப்படுகிறது, மீதமுள்ள 97 சதவீத இடத்தில் மீன் பிடிக்கப்படுவதில்லை. அதிகப்படியான மீன்பிடிப் பகுதியில் மீன் பிடிக்கப்பட்டால் இன்னும் அதிகப்படியான மீன்கள் பிடிக்கப்பட்டு நமது உணவுப் பற்றாக்குறையைக் கூட ஓரளவுக்குச் சமாளிக்கலாம். இன்றைய கோரத்தைப் பாருங்கள், பம்பாயைப் பாருங்கள். கோரத்திலிருந்து மீன் சென்னைக்கு வருகிறது. பம்பாயிலிருந்து மீன் டில்லிக்குப் பறக்கிறது.

[Vidwan T. Muthukannappan] [9th March 1959]

இப்படியெல்லாம் இருக்கிறது வெளி ராஜ்யங்களில். இன்னும் சற்று அதிகமாகப் பணம் செலவு செய்து மீன்பிடித் தொழிலை வளர்த்தால், மீனவர்கள் நல்ல நிலையை அடையலாம், ஏராளமான மீன் செல்வமும் கிடைக்கும்.

அடுத்தபடியாக, மீனவர்களுக்கு இன்றியமையாதது விசைப் படகுகள். அடுத்த ஆண்டு 30 விசைப் படகுகள் வரையில் கட்டப் போகிறார்கள். இப்படகுகளைக் கட்டுவதற்குப் படகு கட்டும் தளம் வேண்டும். இந்தப் படகு கட்டும் தளம் இல்லாதது சிக்கலாக இருக்கிறது. இந்தத் தளம் இல்லாததால் சென்ற ஜூன் மாதத்தில் 7 விசைப் படகுகள் புயலால் சேதமடைந்தன. அரசாங்கத்துக்குச் சுமார் 30 ஆயிரம் செலவாயிற்று. கடலூரிலும், நாகபட்டினத்திலும் படகு கட்டும் தளம் அமைக்கப்போவதாகச் சென்ற ஆண்டு கூறப்பட்டது. கடலூரில் இம்முயற்சி எடுத்துக்கொள்ளப்படுகிறது. ஆனால் நாகபட்டினத்தில் ஒன்றும் நடைபெறவில்லை. இராயபுரத்தில் ஒரு படகு கட்டும் தளம் அமைப்பதாக இருந்தது. ஆனால் இன்னும் நடைபெறவில்லை. விசைப் படகுகள் நிறைய அளித்து இந்தச் சமூகத்தினருக்குத் துணை செய்யாவிட்டால், இந்தச் சமூகம் அழிந்து ஒழிந்து விடும் என்று ஐயுறுகிறேன். இவற்றை அரசாங்கம் கவனிக்கும் என்று நினைக்கிறேன்.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member's time is up.

(The Member resumed his seat.)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Thank you. The House will now adjourn and meet again at 3-30 p.m. to-morrow.

The House then adjourned.



THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Tuesday, the 10th March 1959.

The House met in the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at half past three of the clock, Mr. Chairman (THE HON. DR. P. V. CHERIAN) in the Chair.

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS

MR. CHAIRMAN : We shall start with question No. 123.

Rattling of doors in Madras City.

* 123 Q.—SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Will the Hon. the Minister for Home be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that there was rattling of doors in many buildings in the City of Madras on one or two occasions during the last two months;

(b) whether it is a fact that this rattling was due to the detonation of time-barred bombs;

(c) if so, the place where actually the detonation took place; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to avoid such shocks to buildings?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : (a) The Government have seen reports in the newspapers and received a few oral representations about the rattling of doors in many buildings in the City on some days in July and August 1958.

(b) & (c) Some of the important newspapers of Madras reported that this rattling of doors was due to the vibrations generated by the demolition of old bombs in the Satyavedu forest area about 30 to 35 miles from Madras City by the Indian Air Force Unit at Gummidipundi. The Government have ascertained from the Indian Air Force authorities at Madras that the Indian Air Force Unit at Gummidipundi had to demolish some of the 4,000 lb. bombs as these were considered highly dangerous to store due to exudation and climatic effects on the main fillings of these bombs.

(d) The Indian Air Force authorities have reported that there would not be any more demolition of such bombs in the Satyavedu forest. As such, the Government consider that no further action is necessary in the matter.

Regional Food Laboratories

* 124 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any proposal before the Government to start regional food laboratories in this State; and

(b) if so, the places where they are proposed to be located?

[10th March 1959]

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Coimbatore.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : For the efficient administration of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act and considering the need for the analysis of food, will the Government consider the desirability of starting District Public Health Laboratories so that food samples may be tested at the district headquarters instead of being sent to Guindy?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : For the opening of district laboratories sanction has been given and they will be opened at six places—Vellore, Palayamkottai, Salem, Tiruchirappalli, Nagercoil and Tanjore.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : How far have the Government gone with regard to the starting of public health laboratories at the places mentioned by the Hon. Minister?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : I find that a few of them are actually working now. As regards others, I have asked for the information which has not yet arrived.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : What are the District Public Health Laboratories which are actually functioning now and what are the new ones which are proposed to be opened this year?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : The proposal is to open two more laboratories—one at Cuddalore in South Arcot district and the other at Dindigul in Madurai district. Their functions are, examination of bacteriological, serological and clinical material received from hospitals, dispensaries, health units or any other public health organisation; examination of food samples under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act and chemical and technological examination of samples of water and training of technical personnel of different categories.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : With reference to the answer of the Hon. Minister, will he kindly enlighten us on how far the proposal to start a Public Health Laboratory at Coimbatore has gone till now?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : There was some difficulty about getting a suitable building. Now it has been settled. The site has been fixed and the estimate for the scheme is Rs. 6.75 lakhs. I think the work can be taken up hereafter.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : What has become of the proposal to take over the Food Laboratory at Coonoor under the State Government?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : It is not a Food Laboratory. The Nutrition Research Centre, I understand, is going to Hyderabad.

10th March 1959]

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : What will be the qualifications of those people who will be in charge of these laboratories?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : The qualifications necessary for testing all that I have stated just now. (Laughter).

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : A technician also knows how to test. Does it mean that the Hon. Minister thinks that technicians will be in charge of the laboratories, and not qualified doctors?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : We should ask questions.

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : Qualified doctors *plus* technicians who are trained for the purpose will be there.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : What are the circumstances under which the Research Centre at Coonoor has gone to Hyderabad?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : I do not know whether it is worth while to go into the circumstances. It has gone already and we need not probe further into the matter.

SRIJATHI JOTHI VENCATACHELLUM : May I know the number of qualified persons to be absorbed in these laboratories?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : Madam, I want notice. (Laughter.)

Taxis

* 125 Q.—SRI M. ETHIRAJALU : Will the Hon. the Minister for Electricity be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any proposal before the Government to have the roofs of all taxis plying in the City painted yellow and bodies black; and

(b) if so, the stage at which the matter stands?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposals of the Regional Transport Authority, Madras, are being examined.

SRI M. ETHIRAJALU : சில சமயங்களில் இந்த டாக்ஸிகளில் ஏறி இறங்கும் போது கையில் வைத்திருந்த சாமான்களை விட்டுவிடுகிறார்கள். அந்த டாக்ஸியை மீண்டும் கண்டுபிடிப்பது கஷ்டமாக இருக்கிறது. ஆகவே, அந்த டாக்ஸியில் பொருத்தப்பட்டிருக்கும் நம்பரை டிரைவர் பக்கத்திலும் சிறு எழுத்தில் எழுதுவதற்கு அரசாங்கம் ஏற்பாடு செய்யுமா?

MR. CHAIRMAN : This is not a supplementary question.

Smoking inside the buses

* 126 Q.—VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Electricity be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have issued any orders prohibiting smoking inside the buses plying in the Madras State; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to enforce them?

[10th March 1959]

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : (a) & (b) There is no order or rule directly prohibiting smoking inside the buses plying in Madras State. However, under rule 225 (iii) of the Madras Motor Vehicles Rules, the driver or conductor may ask a passenger, who is found smoking in a bus, to alight from the vehicle. He may stop the vehicle till the passenger has alighted. Any passenger failing to comply with such a requirement may be forcibly removed by the conductor or the driver.

VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN : ஐயா, செங்கற்பட்டு, வடஆற்காடு, தென் ஆற்காடு மாவட்டங்களில் ஓடுகிற பஸ்களில் இந்த மாதிரிப் புகை பிடிப்பது மிகவும் சாதாரணமாக இருக்கிறது. அந்தப் பஸ்களில் உள்ள கண்டக்டரும் டிரைவரும் அதைத் தடுப்பதில்லை. இது பல பேருக்குப் பாதகமாக இருக்கிறது. இதைச் சரிப்படுத்த அரசாங்கம் நடவடிக்கை எடுக்குமா ?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : பஸ்ஸில் புகை பிடிப்பதை நேரடியாகத் தடை செய்ய எந்தவிதமான சட்டமும் இல்லை என்று சொன்னேன். அங்கு இருக்கக்கூடியவர்கள் அதை விரும்பவில்லையென்றால், கண்டக்டரிடத்தில் புகார் செய்தால், பஸ்ஸை நிறுத்தி, அவரை இறக்கிவிட்டுவிட்டுத் திரும்ப பஸ்ஸை விடுவார்.

VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN : ஐயா, சில பஸ்களில் கண்டக்டர்களும் சேர்ந்து புகை பிடிக்கிறார்கள். அதைத் தடுக்க என்ன நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கப்படும் ?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : கனம் அங்கத்தினர் சொல்லக் கூடிய குற்றச்சாட்டு நமது ராஜ்யத்தைப் பொறுத்த வரையில் இல்லை என்று சொல்ல முடியும். நல்ல விதமாக, தனிப்பட்டவர்கள் நடத்துகிற பஸ்களானாலும் சரி சர்க்கார் நடத்துகிற பஸ்களானாலும் சரி புகை பிடிக்கக் கூடிய வகையில் யாரும் இருக்கமாட்டார்கள்.

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR : ஸார், பஸ் கண்டக்டர் புகை பிடித்தால் அவரை இறக்கிவிடுவதற்குப் பிரயாணிகளுக்கு அதிகாரம் உண்டா ? (சிரிப்பு).

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : அந்தமாதிரி அதிகாரம் கிடையாது. ஆனால், அவர் இறங்கிவிட்டால் பஸ் அங்கேயே நிற்கும்.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Sir, will the Government kindly bring in necessary rules to see that this habit of a passenger smoking at the risk of the other passengers is stopped

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : There is already a rule, Sir, and if there is any real complaint, it will be attended to by the conductor and the driver of the bus. There is no need to bring in a new rule.

SRI M. ETHIRAJALU : “புகை பிடிக்கக் கூடாது” என்று சில பஸ்களிலேதான் எழுதப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஆகவே, கண்டிப்பாக எல்லா பஸ்களிலும், “புகை பிடிக்கக் கூடாது” என்று எழுத அரசாங்கம் அவர்களுக்குத் தெரிவிப்பார்களா ?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : எல்லா பஸ்களிலும் “புகை பிடிக்கக் கூடாது” என்ற வார்த்தைகளை எழுதிவிட்டால் மட்டும் போதும் என்று கனம் அங்கத்தினர் கருதினால், அதைக் கவனித்துச் செய்யலாம்.

10th March 1959]

Scales of pay of Tamil Teachers

* 121 Q.—DR. A. CHIDAMBARANATHAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) the scales of pay of Tamil Teachers working in Middle and High Schools under the Government and various other managements in the State; and

(b) the scales of pay or special allowance granted to Tamil teachers of Middle Schools working in High Schools temporarily?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : (a) The scales of pay of Tamil Pandits in districts other than Kanyakumari are as follows :—

	<i>Under Government.</i>		<i>Under local body.</i>
Middle School Tamil Pandits.	45—3—60—2—90	..	45—2—85
High School Tamil Pandits.	85—5—125—10—175	..	75—5—145

Private managements adopt either the Government or the local body scale of pay.

The scales obtaining in Kanyakumari district are as follows :—

Pandits employed in Upper Primary Schools and High Schools teaching up to VIII standard Rs. 41—3—65—EB—3—80.

Pandits employed in High Schools for standards IX to XI—Rs. 55—5—75—7½—150.

(b) In districts other than Kanyakumari, Middle School Tamil Pandits are some times asked to handle High School forms in addition to their normal work in middle schools. They are then allowed a special pay of Rs. 10 per mensem provided their work in the high school classes is not less than 12 periods in a week.

DR. A. CHIDAMBARANATHAN : May I know whether the special allowance supposed to be granted under the answer to clause (b) has been in actual practice granted?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : That is my impression.

DR. A. CHIDAMBARANATHAN : May I know whether representations have not been made to Government that these special allowances to teachers in middle schools working in high schools have not been granted or have been refused to be granted by several managements despite the inspection reports?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : I am not aware of any such representations.

DR. A. CHIDAMBARANATHAN : Have representations been made to Government for the raising of the pay scales of the teachers serving in high schools and, if so, may I know at what stage the matter now stands?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : We are getting representations from everybody for higher scales of pay. Now, the hon. Member must be aware that the question of revising the pay scales has been referred to the Pay Commission.

[10th March 1959]

DR. A. CHIDAMBARANATHAN : I want to know whether these representations were considered by the Government or are being considered by the Government.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : That is what I have stated. All the representations in regard to pay scales would be considered by the Pay Commission which has been appointed.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Are the Government aware of the fact that the allowance of Rs. 10 is not granted to mere oriental title-holders who were appointed after 1st January 1948 even though they handle higher forms for 12 periods?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : I want notice, Sir.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Will the Government kindly consider paying this allowance to them when they are considered eligible to do work in the higher forms?

MR. CHAIRMAN : It is not a question. It is only a suggestion.

VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN : அரசாங்க உயர்தரப் பள்ளிக் கூடங்களில் வேலை செய்கின்ற முதல்தர தமிழாசிரியர்களுக்கும், பி. டி. ஆசிரியர்களுக்கும் ஒரேவிதமான சம்பளம் கொடுக்கப்படுகிறது என்பது உண்மையா? அதிலே பி. டி. ஆசிரியர்களுக்கு மூன்று (இன்க்ரிமென்ட்கள்) சம்பள உயர்வு கொடுத்து நூறு ரூபாய் சம்பளமாகக் கொடுக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால், தமிழ் வித்துவான்களுக்கு என்பதைத்து ரூபாய்தான் கொடுக்கிறார்கள் என்பதும் உண்மையா? அப்படியானால், இந்த பேதத்தை அரசாங்கம் நிவர்த்தி செய்யுமா?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : இவைகளை யெல்லாம் சம்பளக் கமிஷன்தான் சிபார்சு செய்யவேண்டும்.

DR. A. CHIDAMBARANATHAN : Will the Government consider the desirability of bringing the pay scales of the teachers in Kanyakumari district on a par with those of the teachers in other districts?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Yes, Sir, that is under the active consideration of the Government.

SRI K. M. RAMASAMY GOUNDER : The post of Tamil Pandits is the creation of the old regime. Now we are attempting to reorganize education on a sounder basis. In the reorganization of education, will the post of Tamil pandits be abolished and the Tamil teachers absorbed in the general cadre and the post of English pandits created in their place?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : It would mean that they should have other general qualifications also. As a matter of fact, when we get graduates who have taken Tamil as their subject in B.A., they are treated like others and they are permitted to take other subjects also which they might have taken in the college course.

10th March 1959]

Hindi Pandits

* 122 Q.—SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether persons who have passed the Vidwan Examination of the Madras University in Hindi are considered qualified to be Hindi Pandits in recognized schools; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : As there are cases of the District Board teachers being sent out for want of training, will the Government kindly send a circular to the local bodies to see that they are not sent out till they are at least trained?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : The question is whether persons who have passed the Vidwan Examination of the Madras University in Hindi are considered qualified to be Hindi pandits in recognised schools and in my answer I have said 'yes'. If that is not recognised anywhere, it may be brought to the notice of the Government.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Questions are over.

[Note.—An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.]

II.—GOVERNMENT BUSINESS.

GENERAL DISCUSSION ON THE BUDGET FOR THE YEAR 1959-60—cont.

MR. CHAIRMAN : We will now continue the general discussion on the Budget for the year 1959-60. The Hon. the Home Minister will now speak.

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have sought your permission to intervene in this debate for a few minutes in order that I may explain the position with reference to certain questions dealt with by hon. Members. I would like particularly to deal with the question relating to food prices. The prevalence of high prices of foodgrains is indeed a matter for worry for every one of us, whether he is a Member of the Government or a Member of the House, and more particularly that is a matter for worry to members of the general public. Sir, the prices have been soaring high and there has been fluctuation in the prices of foodgrains for some time. As has been pointed out by the hon. Member Sri P. T. Rajan, perhaps this food trouble is a legacy of the War. Ever since the last War, we have been troubled with the question of high prices and sometimes scarcity of food. Before the War, there were reserve stocks which were prudently built up year after year. But during the War production was seriously affected by the continuous failure of monsoons

[Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam] [10th March 1959]

and there was scarcity also. Therefore, all the reserve stocks had been eaten up year after year. Then just after the War, we were faced with no reserve stocks and less production and not only that; year after year our requirements of food also were going up. It has been estimated that so far as this State is concerned, for the additional population over each year, we require as much as 1,38,000 tons of rice. That is, for the increase in population during the year we require 1,38,000 tons of rice which is in addition to what we required during the previous year for the previous year's population. I do not know how far my Hon. Colleague, the Minister for Revenue, would succeed in controlling birth rates. But still I am worried with this additional need year after year to the extent of 1,38,000 tons of rice for feeding the extra population over the previous year.

Of course, Sir, we have increased production of paddy and also millets. People have been taking more of rice. People who were eating millets have taken to rice. I do not grudge it. We are trying to cope with the demand and the production has been going up. Of course, we have been lucky in having a series of fairly good monsoons. More than that, I must pay here my tribute for the excellent response of the ryots (hear, hear) who have come forward to adopt improved methods of agriculture and successfully stepped up production. Of course, I don't say this in any sense of complacency over the matter. We have to step up production still further. We have to meet not only the needs and demands of the increased population but also we have to be prepared to meet a situation where there is a failure of monsoon. Therefore, we are taking every step to see that the production is still further increased, particularly that of foodgrains.

3-50 p.m. Moreover, that is the only way to improve the economic condition of the large bulk of agriculturists in this State.

Sir, although I may claim that we have been producing as much as is necessary to meet the food requirements of the State, still the prices have been continuing to soar high. That is the problem that we have to face. Regarding this question of food prices, it is not merely a question of law of supply and demand. Adequate rice is there. In spite of less import from the Andhra Pradesh during this year and during the last year into the Madras State and in spite of the export of not less than two lakh tons of rice to Kerala from the Madras State, there has been no scarcity. To-day, I have been enquiring district after district and there is no complaint of any scarcity of foodgrains anywhere but still the prices have been soaring high. Of course, the Government were quite anxious to avoid any kind of control over production or prices. I know, Sir, how not only hon. Members of this House but also the general public hailed with great joy the decision to remove all controls on food. Therefore, I was expressing the hope in this House that we could wait till the next harvest and that when the harvest which was expected to be a bumper one came, prices of

10th March 1959] [Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam]

foodgrains were bound to fall at least to a certain extent. But we were disappointed. There was no trend of the prices going down, although a few years ago there was a downward trend which caused worry to agriculturists and also to hon. Members of this House. The Government had to step in then and arrange for the export of some rice in order to arrest the downward trend in prices. But now, Sir, for some time past prices have been high and sometimes there has been a little fall but there has been only a fluctuation. Therefore, the Government had seriously to consider whether they should not take some steps. Of course, that would mean some kind of control and the Government found that it was unavoidable in the general interest of the people. So, they took the step of controlling the prices, fixing the maximum ceiling prices of foodgrains. Of course, Sir, the Government have also committed themselves to the policy of price support in the event of the prices falling below the economic level, in order to protect the producer from any possible loss and also to encourage him to pursue his agricultural operations. Hon. Members will agree that this Government should rightly commit themselves to a policy of price support in the event of the prices falling below the economic level. So, it is but right that the Government should also take steps to fix the maximum ceiling on the prices when they go higher and higher. It is under these circumstances that the Government have issued the order of price control.

Then, in order to effectively enforce this order of price control—that is the main objective behind the Government decision—the Government have decided to procure in this State two lakh tons of rice not from the producers but from the merchants, wholesalers and millers. Sir, it has been estimated that the marketable surplus in this State would come to about ten lakh tons of rice. Therefore, the Government decided to procure one-fifth of that, viz., two lakh tons of rice. The idea behind this procurement is that we should build up a buffer stock for meeting any contingency in future.

Then, Sir, we have this idea that in case the prices still remain high and if there is need to open fair price shops, we might use these stocks of two lakh tons of rice which we would be building up by procurement. If the price control is effectively enforced—I do hope that it will be done—I do not think there will be any need for any fair price shop at all, especially when the maximum price has been fixed as a measure of general price control. Accordingly, even in respect of retail transactions prices should be correspondingly reduced and there would not be any need for fair price shops at all. In any event, the Government do propose to purchase these two lakh tons of rice and build it up as a buffer stock.

But, Sir, this kind of price control cannot be effected by one State alone. Hon. Members are aware that the Southern States, viz., Madras, Andhra and Kerala, have been constituted into a Southern Food Zone. Therefore, this Government have been

[Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam] [10th March 1959]

insisting from the very beginning on the Government of India that whatever price control is to be had, it should be had uniformly in all the States comprising the zone and that has been agreed to not only by the Centre but also by the States. Sir, this Price Control Order was promulgated in this State on the 2nd February. We have also been insisting that the prices in the various States comprising the Southern Zone should relate to each other and that also has been agreed to. Accordingly, the price control notification has been issued in three States, viz., Madras, Andhra and Mysore. But so far the Kerala Government have not issued a notification and the Central Government also have not issued a notification in respect of the Kerala State. That is one handicap which we have to face. That is why in spite of our order of price control, merchants from Kerala came to Tanjore and other places and offered higher prices and our control order was sought to be made ineffective. When there is some offer, it is but natural for the producers to avail themselves of that offer. Therefore, we had reports that there was a large movement of not only rice but also paddy. This I could not understand. No doubt, I could afford to permit the transport of rice to Kerala even to the extent of two lakh tons of rice. I have made an offer to the Kerala Government that only if merchants—sometimes merchants resort to speculation and that complicates matters—would not step in and enter into transactions, this Government themselves could supply not less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakh tons every year to the Kerala Government from out of our own production. But, Sir, now there is a very rapid movement of not only rice but also paddy. That I could not understand because there are not many mills in Kerala which could mill such a large quantity of paddy as was reported to be moving. We could not have any idea as to the quantity of paddy that had been moving. If the rice has been imported from our State, then we could have taken account of the stock. But it was paddy and it was reported that producers sold it straightaway and that it was put in lorries and transported to Kerala. We put it to the Government of India that this movement of paddy must be banned. The Government of India have agreed and accordingly issued that ban order. It would be in force for six months to start with. Under that ban order there cannot be any movement of paddy from Madras to Kerala except on permits. Therefore, this paddy movement has been arrested, but still, so long as there is no price control in Kerala, we will have to face difficulties.

I had a report yesterday—I do not know how far it is true and I cannot vouch for its accuracy—from some one in Tanjore that some Kerala merchants were proposing to start small rice mills there, so that they could mill the paddy and transport it as rice. All this arises because there is no price control in Kerala and it is the merchants that seek to take advantage of this situation and create complications. Of course, we have been contacting the Kerala Government and the Central Government also and we are assured that the Price Control Order would be notified very soon—I do not know how soon it will be.

10th March 1959] [Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam]

Then, Sir, I have to face another difficulty. So far as the Andhra State is concerned, it does not look as if the price control is effectively enforced there. People in Madras City are accustomed to Nellore rice. Now merchants in Madras complain that they are not able to get Nellore rice at the control price and that they could not pay higher prices for that. Yesterday, I referred to a representation I received from the President of the Planters' Association of Madras or South India. They say that they cannot get rice at controlled price within the Madras State for supply to their workers, but that they can purchase rice in Kerala at higher prices and have asked whether we could permit the purchase at higher prices. How can we permit that? I am looking into it. I just pointed this out to explain the situation and how complications arose. I should infer that because the Andhra merchants do not part with their Nellore rice which they had been supplying to us, the price control is not effectively enforced there. Therefore, Sir, now we see that this Southern Food Zone arrangement has not been working satisfactorily. I must say it has proved a failure, although I must point out and admit that it is not an absolute failure. There is some good from out of this Southern Zone arrangement also. But for this Southern Zone arrangement, there would have been a large movement of paddy and rice, rice at least even if we could ban movement of paddy, from out of its own zone to other States. For, there is deficit there. Wheat crop has been a complete failure. Wheat situation is much worse and I am told that people who are accustomed to wheat would rather take rice and pay any price for it. Therefore, this Zone arrangement has no doubt done this good, namely, that it has prevented movement of foodgrains in the Southern Zone from out of this zone. But anyhow, if there is no co-ordination, if there is no uniformity in the action to be taken and if we are not able effectively to enforce price control, then it is time that we seriously think how best we could revise this Southern Zone arrangement.

Sir, in this context, the National Development Council of India met some time back and they reviewed the position. Particularly they were worried about the high prices and they felt that for the successful implementation of the Plan, we had to put down effectively the prices of foodgrains. So, they thought, rightly thought I should say now from the experience which I have had so far, that State Trading was the only effective solution to this problem of prices. Sir, I have no doubt, after the experience we have had, that the only solution that should help us to meet the situation is State Trading. I have had occasion to discuss this with the Food Ministers and the Chief Ministers of other States in the Southern Zone. They too agree that State Trading is the best arrangement and that scheme has to be taken up as early as possible. This Government's comments were called for by the Centre about the outline of the State Trading Scheme that had been prepared and this Government have offered their comments.

[Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam] [10th March 1959]

We have suggested that State Trading would be the only solution and that under such State Trading, there should be control not only of wholesale prices but also of retail prices.

Sir, I refer to this State Trading as the only solution that appears to us to help us to meet the situation because there has been some opposition to this idea of State Trading, even to the question of procurement and the proposal to have this control. There are certain vested interests who are opposed to it. Merchants have genuine fears and I do not question them. They feel that their interest would be affected. They feel that this is unwarranted interference with the normal trade channel. But, Sir, we have to adopt this course in order to meet the situation in the general interests of the people concerned.

Sir, it is said that the prices are high because we have not produced more. It is also pointed out by some people that the prices are high because we are permitting transport of rice, a considerable quantity of rice, to Kerala. I would like to point out to such critics that Andhra has a surplus of not less than 5 lakhs of tons but that still the prices are higher than what they are today in Madras. Therefore, Sir, that is not a correct argument. Of course, we are interested in stepping up food production. We do believe that if we step up food production considerably, it should certainly contribute to some extent to checking rise in prices. But that alone would not help us to reduce the prices. There are other trends which have to be taken note of. We now have no doubt that some kind of control like State Trading is absolutely necessary in order that we may effectively control the prices.

Sir, the producers, of course, do not like the fixing of maximum ceiling for prices. They would certainly like to have more; they have been getting more. They point out that the cost of agricultural operations is high. But we must know that food is the fundamental thing. It is mainly on account of high prices of foodgrains that the cost of living has been steadily going up, and that would affect the agriculturists also. They must note this. It affects the agriculturists also apart from the other people. Therefore, they should understand that it is in the general interests of the country and also in their own interest that we have to take effective steps to control prices.

4-10
P.m.

But the price control notification has not been issued in Kerala and it is reported to us by some merchants that the producers do expect that they will be able to sell the produce at a higher price and that, therefore, they would not part with their stocks to the merchants. On the other hand, the producers complain to us in a different way. The other day I was in Tirunelveli. When I was in Kanyakumari, the merchants complained to me like this. When I was in Tirunelveli, the producers came and complained to me that the merchants demanded a very large margin and said, 'they would take our stocks at Rs. 3 less than the maximum price.'

10th March 1959] [Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam]

Therefore, what shall we do? ' Therefore, if producers find any difficulty in selling their stocks to the merchants, we have provided—and I have told this to them—that the producers could sell their stocks directly to our agencies through the Grain Purchasing Officers. Then, if the producers would not part with their stocks expecting higher prices at some time or other and if the merchants are starved, we have provided for requisitioning such stocks. We do propose to enforce that order and we have enforced that order in one or two places. We have powers to requisition stocks which are hoarded. Therefore, we have provided that in such cases the stocks even with the producers could be requisitioned. The marketable stock could be requisitioned and handed over to the merchants. Of course, under the Procurement Order, 50 per cent of it will be taken over by Government agencies. Even about the other 50 per cent, when we take steps to procure the 50 per cent from the producers at the maximum prices by requisitioning, we have taken care to see that those merchants who would have the other 50 per cent sell it at controlled prices. That is the position so far as the price control question is concerned. Now, there has been a rapid, large movement of paddy to Kerala. I am not worried about it because there is still sufficient stock in the State. About procurement I would like to give this information to all the Members. We have not procured much and that is commented upon by some people now and then. The latest figure today about our procurement is only 12,800 tons. It is not much. But I have been repeatedly pointing out that we are not very particular about procuring so much. Our target is two lakhs of tons to be procured during the course of the year and we do hope to procure it. But we have recourse to this in order to enforce effectively the Price Control Order. I do hope that an early decision would be taken on State Trading and that a very sound scheme would be adumbrated and accepted not only by one State but by the entire country, at any rate, by the Southern States.

There was some reference to the problem of land ceiling. I am glad to see that the hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition has now practically conceded this principle of ceiling.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : No. (Laughter).

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : But I was very happy to read a report of his speech that he agreed to the principle but that the details of the ceiling scheme should be worked out by the States concerned according to the circumstances in the State. There is no uniform, detailed scheme in all the States. But the principle of ceiling has to be accepted. After all, land is a gift of nature like water or air. Of course, man works on the land. But the land is not like a house. A house is constructed by a man by his own effort. Land is a gift of nature. It is not made by man but the man works on it.

[10th March 1959]

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Not cultivable land.

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Land is there not only for the holders of the land, not only for the cultivators of the land but also for the entire population. It has to feed the entire population, not only population of men but also of animals. Our animals also have to be fed on this land and the land available is very limited. Therefore it is that we come forward to control the prices of food which is produced by cultivators by hard labour and by paying all their attention to cultivation. We step in or interfere in order to control the prices. In the same way, we say that if one person has a large holding, it is not in the general interest that he should have such a large holding. Of course, there have been very good farmers. I do admit it and I do pay my tribute to very enterprising farmers who hold large holdings and who do large cultivation but they are a few. Generally, you cannot expect large holders of land to devote all their attention to every inch of their land if it is a large holding. This is not a new idea which I present in order to support the Government's policy of ceiling. The great poet Kamban describes the rule of Dasaratha. He gives an instance. He indulges in a simile. He compares the keen interest with which Dasaratha protected the people of Ayodhya to the keen interest which a holder of the land evinces in the protection and cultivation of his own land. Hon. Members are aware that Kamban was a great devotee not only of Sri Rama but also of his patron, Sadayappan, who was himself a big landholder. He did not miss any opportunity to bring in Sadayappan into his verses. When Kamban lived, Sadayappan also lived. But still his adoration for his patron was so much that when he described the Pattabhishekam of Sri Rama, he said that Sadayappan gave the Crown to Vasishta and that Vasishta crowned Sri Rama with it. That was the kind of devotion he had for Sadayappan. But when he seeks to compare the rule of Dasaratha to the cultivation by a holder of the land, he has given up Sadayappan. He says, 'Just as a small holder of land takes care to cultivate and protect his own small piece of land, so also Dasaratha took so much interest to protect his own people.' So, this is not a new idea.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Sir, may I interrupt the Hon. the Home Minister? Where are those lands about which he was mentioning? (Laughter).

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : They were in Tanjore district. Kamban describes the lands in the Tanjore district and not in Ayodhya. Therefore, if we are on a programme of land ceiling and if we propose to bring forward legislation very soon in this House to prescribe ceiling on land holding, it is with a view to step up production. We are quite firm that we should not take any risk in the matter of stepping up production. We have recourse to this step and we shall have recourse to it with a view to step up production further. Therefore it is that we take care to see

10th March 1959] [Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam]

that it is not merely a question of taking away the surplus land from the large holders and distributing them to A, B, C, D and E. There is no use of merely distributing the surplus land. We have ourselves had experience of it. In the Salem district there were about 30,000 acres of waste land in Attur. We took steps to see that all that land was parcelled out and we distributed it to about 6,000 landless people at the rate of five acres each. It was done only three years back, but they have not been able to cultivate the land. Therefore, a small holder has interest but he must have the where-withal. It is in this context that co-operative farming is prescribed. Of course, there has been a lot of misconception, misunderstanding and misinterpretation of this idea of co-operative farming. There have been a lot of prejudices also about this. It is not mere collective farming. Those who have prejudices and perhaps very correct prejudices against collective farming mistake this to be collective farming. Of course, I shall bring forward a Bill about Gramdan and moratorium. In cases where the entire village is given as Gramdan, there is no other way than to have collective farming. So far as I see, that is the only way to deal with the land that has been donated by the entire people of a village. Otherwise, we do not mean any kind of collective farming. This is joint farming which should help small holders to have all the necessary facilities (which they cannot have individually) in order that they may cultivate better, increase production and improve their standard of living. That is the idea behind this joint farming. I would like to point out what I have noticed with reference to the benefit that such joint farming could confer on the poor cultivators. In the Tanjore district, in the Tirunelveli district, and in certain other districts, the maths and the devasthanams have got large holdings of land. So far as the devasthanams are concerned, these holdings used to be leased out to people. It was rightly insisted all along that these devasthanams should lease out by public auction 100 acres or 150 acres or 200 acres. Some big man takes the lands on auction. It is normally leased out by auction so that there may not be any complaint of discrimination or abuse or corruption. If it is by public auction that lands should be leased, some big man takes the lands and then that big man sub-leases it. Under the Fair Rent Act and the Prevention of Eviction Act, even such a sub-tenant is a tenant for this purpose, and that tenant is entitled to sixty per cent of the produce under the Fair Rent Act. What remains is only 40 per cent. Now the middleman must take something. Therefore, the temples or other charitable institutions or educational institutions which also have large holdings of land cannot get even this 40 per cent. Under the Fair Rent Act, the income to these charitable institutions is bound to become less. We cannot make a distinction in fairness, whether it is the land of a charitable institution or a private land. Fairness is fairness. There cannot be two kinds of fairness. The tenants will get 60 per cent. The charitable institutions must get at least this 40 per cent, without any reduction. If there is a middleman, then the institutions cannot get this 40 per cent. If I ask the

4-20
p.m.

[Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam] [10th March 1959]

devasthanams to lease it out separately to each tenant, they find it difficult to enforce the tenancy rules. Apart from this, the small tenants will not be able to produce sufficiently. Now, Sir, the people do appreciate the position, and tenants are coming forward. The devasthanam also accepts the position. Joint farming co-operative societies of tenants, if formed, will work successfully. There is a very good atmosphere for this. If joint farming co-operative societies of cultivating tenants can apply for 100 or 200 acres, and if the devasthanam leases out lands to the societies (exclusively of cultivators), the devasthanam will get 40 per cent. It is bound to get even something more, because of the additional facilities that these societies will have. They are bound to increase production, and the tenants will get the other 60 per cent. This position, the tenants do realise and the charitable institutions also do realise. I am glad to give this information to this Hon. House that there is now a very fine atmosphere in the country. There is great appreciation of the benefits that could be got from these joint farming co-operative societies. I do hope I could present to the country at least 20 very successfully working joint farming co-operative societies and show them as models to others. This is the idea behind joint farming societies. There is nothing else. Therefore, Sir, hon. Members need not have any apprehensions about our proposals, our schemes and our policies, whether they relate to land ceiling or co-operative farming. Thank you, Sir.

* **SRI V. K. PALANISWAMY GOUNDER** : On a point of information Sir. இப்பொழுது தஞ்சையிலிருந்து மற்ற ஜில்லாக்களுக்கு நெல் கொண்டு போகக்கூடாது என்று தடை இருக்கிறது. தஞ்சையிலிருந்துதான் முன்பு கோவைக்குப் பெரும்பாலும் நெல் கொண்டுபோய்க்கொண்டிருந்தார்கள். அது தடைப்பட்டுவிட்டதன் காரணமாக அங்கே நெல், அரிசிக்குக் குறைவு ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அதைத் தவிர்க்க மீண்டும் தஞ்சையிலிருந்து நெல் கொண்டுபோக ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்டிருக்கும் தடையை நீக்குவார்களா?

* **THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM** : தஞ்சையிலிருந்து நெல் கொண்டுபோக அடியோடு தடை போடவில்லை. “பெர்மிட்” வாங்கிக் கொண்டு நெல் கொண்டுபோகலாம். கனம் அங்கத்தினர் அவர்களுக்கு ஒன்று சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். தஞ்சையிலிருந்து கொண்டுபோகப்படும் நெல் கோவையில் குத்தப்பட்டு 100-க்கு 75 பங்கு கோளாவிற்று அனுப்பப்பட்டு வந்தது. அதற்காகத்தான் கோவைக்குத் தஞ்சையிலிருந்து நெல்லைக் கொண்டுவந்தார்கள்.

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR : Mr. Chairman, Sir, during the discussion of the Budget last year, I ventured to make a statement, and with your permission, I shall read it. I said, ‘Ever since I entered the Council on its reconstitution after the War, I have been waiting patiently year after year to see whether the Finance Minister of the day would introduce a Budget with no fresh taxes. I thought I might perhaps imitate the Crown Prosecutor who, on certain occasions, presented White Gloves to the Hon. Judge who was to try Sessions cases, when there were none to try and I too might have the fortune of handing similar White Gloves to the Hon. the Minister for Finance’, (hear, hear), in case

10th March 1959] [Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar]

a Budget was presented without additional taxes. I am very happy now to present White Gloves to the Finance Minister, and I request him to accept them as a token of appreciation, without any commitment on his part over future taxation measures (laughter) or additional taxation even this year. I may inform my hon. Friend Sri Purushotham (who referred to this) that I have been told that the conventions of the House do not permit of such a procedure. Therefore, I have very regretfully to exercise this privilege of merely reading out what I had intended to do.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : I take it as fulfilled.

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR : Thank you. Sir, the Finance Minister in presenting his Budget has stated that as against the original estimate of revenue surplus of Rs. 15 lakhs for the current year, the revised estimate for 1958-59 shows a revenue surplus of Rs. 2.65 lakhs. Sir, within the last twenty years, revenue has more than quadrupled. My hon. Friend Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar has already stated that year after year the surplus has been far more than anticipated. They could have a Budget estimate, which is controlled on the revenue side. But sometimes that is taken advantage of only for additional taxation. It seems somewhat strange that a better and more correct appreciation of the Budget should not have been possible. In the year 1938-39, just twenty years ago, the total revenue of the whole of the Madras Presidency as it was called then, which included parts of Ceded districts called Rayalaseema and the coastal Andhra districts as also South Kanara and Malabar, was Rs. 16.13 crores. The revenue in 1959-60 for the attenuated State of Madras is expected to be Rs. 73.08 crores. This is made up of many direct and indirect taxes and new sources of taxation added during these years. The agricultural income-tax, I remember, when introduced was expected to bring in a very small amount. Actually it has given Rs. 1.47 lakhs to the Finance Minister. The tax on vehicles is expected to yield Rs. 4.78 lakhs as against the Budget estimate of Rs. 4.50 lakhs in 1958-59 and the revised estimate of Rs. 4.77 lakhs. The general sales tax has very frequently been referred to in this House as the 'Kamadhenu' of the State. It was at one time expected (I remember the words of the Chief Minister of the day who introduced this ingenious tax, Rajaji) just to cover the amount that was expected as revenue from excise. He then said that when Prohibition was introduced, this particular tax also should be introduced. Sir, sales tax has been a veritable Kamadhenu even after the Madras State has been so attenuated. During the year 1959-60, while the Budget estimates do not show any particular figures—there is a big query in respect of these items—I have gathered that the amount is nearly Rs. 15 crores or so including sales tax on motor spirit, diesel oil, etc. The Hon. the Leader of the House will remember that when I raised this question of diesel oil, he thought that it was only an insignificant sum that was going to be collected from that source. While it is all to the good of the

4-30
p.m.

[Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar] [10th March 1959]

people—I do not deny them the privilege of having more revenue and after all, we are making so many demands—it seems to me that after all is said and done, the Opposition have not been far wrong when they suggested that the estimates of the Government under this head were very, very conservative.

So far as the Government are concerned, the Hon. the Minister for Finance has stated that the 'index of wholesale prices of foodgrains which stood at 512 in December 1957 had gone up to 569 in December 1958'. He has also stated that 'the upward trend has persisted over the past few years with consequent increase in the cost of living index'. He has added, 'This vicious spiral of wages and prices chasing each other is the bane of our present economy.' We have just now heard a very elaborate and detailed statement by the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture. Whatever may be the causes for this rise in prices, I do venture to think that there are other factors also which should have been taken into consideration, and not merely the excess population for which the poor Health Minister is blamed. There are other important factors for the rise in prices. So far as the farmers are concerned, this is a most pressing and urgent problem. Those of us who have some idea of administration—in whatever sphere it may be—are confronted with this fact that no one in the office, no one in any industrial concern, no one in the business circles, whatever may be the wages that he is getting, is satisfied. If only this Government had not taken the measures, with the idea of giving relief to their servants, of giving dearness allowance in the manner they had chosen to do, but instead had taken steps to supply their servants rations, I mean foodgrains at reasonable rates, then not only the prices of foodgrains would not have shot up as we find today, but the people concerned would also have been far more happy. I feel sure that that would have been a better method of relieving the distress of the low income groups and middle-class families than the giving of additional sums now and then which only went to increase the profits of middlemen and salesmen. However, let me make one statement here. Some of us have unfortunately long memories, because we have lived for a fairly long time. We have heard accounts of great famines and the famine of 1877. We also know of smaller famines. I come from a tract which is rather famous for famines—I mean the Ceded districts. We also know of the Bengal Famine. But never was there a time when the whole of India was treated as a famine area as we experienced during the last few years. Why has this come about? I venture to suggest that it is due to the vicious spiral also. There has been a good deal of speculation in most States. The responsibility of the State to look after the citizens of the State is not as well appreciated as it was in the olden days when the Central Government would not so readily take up the work of supplying foodgrains to the whole of India. Fancy somebody taking up the task of supplying foodgrains to the whole of Europe and trying to find out where there is deficiency and rushing up foodgrains to places where needed. Human nature being what

10th March 1959] [Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar]

it is, it has always been the case that those who produce do not wish to give the exact figures. I am sure that in spite of the contradictions, in many parts of our country, foodgrains have been stored for two or three years and that they are not easily available in the market-places.

In the meantime, we find feverish attempts being made to increase agricultural production. Every time a team goes out, whether it is a team of politicians or former politicians, I am always in dread as to what further changes they would recommend for being introduced in the agricultural sector. We had the team that went to Soviet Russia which said that there was excellent collective farming there. The team that went to Japan was all praise for the peculiar method of cultivation there and recommended that the Japanese method of cultivation alone was the best for our country and that it should be immediately adopted for the purpose of increasing agricultural production here. When the team that went to China returned, we were told of the *summum bonum* of the methods adopted by the farmers of China which were responsible for the increased production in that country. My Friend, the hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition explained to us what the Chinese method of production meant. The facts given in respect of these have not been corroborated. I venture to think that the Indian farmer is not, after all, the sort of innocent fool that we think he is. He has got a fund of knowledge. If only he is given the necessary wherewithal, it is not necessary at this stage to experiment with all these new methods. Nobody thinks of changing horses in mid-stream and that is exactly what we have been directed to do by the Centre by giving all this additional information. I do hope that this State which has got a much better idea of farming and of cultivation than perhaps some of the other States would do well to see in what respects such information ought to be availed of or in what respects it should follow its own methods of doing things. I do not for a moment mean to suggest that improved methods of cultivation, fertilisers, tractors and things like them ought not to be utilised. We must take the local conditions into account. Without any reference to the local conditions, if we get persons to throw seeds over the soil here in the hope of producing more and more foodgrains as we see in some parts of the country, we will neither see the seed nor the farm producing any results. It seems to me that this question requires individual attention on the part of each State, individual co-operation with the farmers and the State Governments. In many respects, policies ought to be adopted which would suit the genius of the people of the different States concerned.

The Hon. the Minister for Agriculture has spoken a good deal on ceiling, village service co-operatives and co-operative farming. Sir, policies are being changed in the agricultural sector. I am not prepared to enter into any discussion on these points. Because, I feel that both of us are more or less writing on a clean slate. Whose writing will be better in the end is a matter for the future to decide.

[Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar] [10th March 1959]

I know this, Sir. During the War and closely after the War, some sort of co-operative farming was suggested for our soldiers who had retired and a large amount of money was spent in the Wynaad taluk to give them land and to procure necessary facilities for agricultural farming. At the end of three years, after having spent something like Rs. 50 lakhs, it was felt that that scheme was a failure and had better be given up. I do not know if that experience will be repeated. But, I hope the Agriculture Minister will have a better and more rosy picture to give to us. But, I am asking the Government to remember that after all is said and done, our State has done far more than any other State in the whole of India. We have settled disputes between the tenants and the so-called landowners. The landowner has now taken the place of the tenant and the tenant has practically become the landowner. We may call it the 60 and 40 per cent proportion or any other proportion. That is the net result. The landowner has to pay all the taxes, give the fertilisers, give the bulls and provide all other facilities to the farmer, and also water, and then request the farmer to cultivate the land. I entirely agree that he deserves all those facilities, which he is getting. But, the position is that the landowner has to go and wait at the doors of the tiller of the soil and if the tiller says that 40 per cent of the landowner's share was only a particular quantity, he has to thank the tiller with a profound bow. But what is the matter we are aiming at? (Interruption by Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar) My hon. Friend has some experience but I have nothing because I do not own a single cent of land. But I have heard these things. I am asking you to realise what this particular land ceiling means. I have heard a great deal about land ceiling. As I understand the word 'ceiling' in its ordinary dictionary sense, you put a limit on the extent of land a particular person is to own—let it be 25 acres—and if he is having 100 or 150 acres, to this day I have not had a very definite, positive, authoritative statement as to what is to happen to his other 75 or 125 acres of land. So far as he is concerned, I know the land goes for collective farming but what is to happen to him? Is he going to get anything out of the 75 acres?

SRI P. T. RAJAN : Nothing.

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR : Sir, when we discussed the Bill relating to the abolition of zamindaris . . .

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ : They will get compensation.

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR : Nobody has yet suggested compensation. My friend is suggesting this because he was not in this House when we were considering the Bill I referred to just now. A Bill was introduced which said that the total amount of revenue to be expected of a land should be taken as twelve times the yield for the year and when the question of compensation came up, it was stated : ' Well, 12 times the yield will be the compensation '. It was calculated by a nice process for which my good

10th March 1959] [Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar]

friend, Mr. Kala Venkata Rao, a very, very intelligent Revenue Minister for whom I suggested an Honorary Doctorate degree from the University of Madras, was responsible. So, when it is a question of compensation, you know what it is. But even that has not been mentioned. I want to make out this fact because I have, as I said, no particular interest in this. Zamindars got their lands by processes which were not always appealable to certain classes of people. But in this case, the man who has secured the land secured it with all the money he had earned by the sweat of his labour. He did it in the hope that he would get a little return from it. These people did not go in for the land for the sake of playing with it. Land is indeed God's gift. So is water. Why not you sell water . . .

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : Why not men?

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR : It seems, this is a vital question. What is it that you will give to the landowners when you ask them to go away? The land that they have possessed, they acquired by virtue of a juridical process out of their own earnings. The landowner may be a lawyer; he may be a doctor; he may be anybody else. But he has spent his life's savings on the land. If you are going to transform yourselves to a different ideology, then I have no argument to advance. But I wish to tell you this. It is no use condemning those who raise objections to ceiling as conservative, selfish, retrograde and not in keeping with the spirit of the times, whatever the spirit be, because I thought, having done away with spirits, we had no spirit of that nature. (Laughter.) It is no good condemning them without giving them an opportunity to make themselves understood. There is one other thing which gives me some cause for anxiety. When people with an entirely different ideology assure of 100 per cent support for these reforms, I would request you to remember the old saying that when the Greeks offer gifts, beware it may be a Trojan Horse that may be conceived. I shall not pursue that thought much further.

I should like to state that I have very much appreciated the commendable efforts that have been made in the field of irrigation.

In regard to cattle development which is the wealth of the country, I am glad to note that cattlefarms are being started at different centres, at Chettinad, at Orathanad and others. One of the very useful methods by which the question of milk supply is being tackled is this. There are cattle colonisation schemes and I am very happy indeed to express my gratitude to the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture for having taken up and given effect to the suggestions of the Committee that was appointed some time ago in this regard. I was recently informed that the Government of India, about two or three years ago, were prepared to give a grant of two crores of rupees and wanted a thousand-acre plot to be handed over by the Government of Madras either wholly or in part. When this

[10th March 1959]

[Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar]

question came up, it seems to have been disposed of at the Secretariat level with a blunt answer that 1,000 acres of land were not available in this State. When on a later occasion the Minister came to know about it and wrote to the Government of India stating that the State would be prepared to provide the necessary land, the Government of India replied that the question had already been settled and that another State had been given the opportunity. I do not grudge that State. But my point is this. I would like the facts to be verified. I will apologise if I am wrong because this statement has been given to me by a responsible Member.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Is it for cattle farm?

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR: For a cattle colonization scheme. All that I would say is this. I hope Hon. Ministers will not take me amiss. If you want your Secretariat to be kept in proper order, one fundamental thing you should do is this. You may listen to them on nineteen occasions but on the twentieth occasion, as one great administrator said, right or wrong, score your pen against the note and proceed to give even an irreconcilable or irrelevant answer and that will keep them on their mettle. That is the secret of success of administration.

Sir, yesterday, I presumed to request the Hon. the Minister for Health kindly to defer his reply till I had an opportunity to speak. Sir, I have very often abstained from referring to the Medical and the Health Departments for more reasons than one. I have always felt that it may not be quite appropriate for me to dwell on these subjects in great detail since I may be misunderstood. But now I think the time has come when I should place certain facts before the Hon. the Minister for Health. A great deal has been said about the fact that things have not progressed much in the health sector. I was surprised the other day when I read a report in the Press of a statement which is supposed to have been made by the Hon. the Minister for Health that although a sum of twenty lakhs of rupees was provided for water-supply, it was found that on account of the pipes not having been made available, the provision had to be surrendered. Well, if pipes are not available, there are many other ways in which water can be brought to villages. For villagers, even a cup of water is luxury. I refer to some of the villages in Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli districts.

There has been a great deal said about medical personnel that they are not available for the rural health centres. A great deal of criticism has been levelled against medical men. It was also stated that they should be compelled to go and serve in rural areas. I have been in touch naturally with the young men in the medical professions. What are the facts to-day? The total number of contradiction, that they are not less patriotic than members of other profession for the last fifty years and I can say, without any fear of graduates in the medical cadre is nearly 1,200. Formerly, there were

10th March 1959] [Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar]

less than 200 and against this number, there were twenty-four districts with District Surgeons and six or seven Civil Surgeons. To-day there are only twelve posts of District Medical Officers and no additions to the cadre of Civil Surgeons. The prospects for these 1,200 medical officers—Graduates in Medicine—can be imagined. Worse still, out of the total number of 1,200, nearly half are temporary. They have been temporary for the last five to six years. The average age of entrants to the medical profession is 30. Temporary service usually lasts, as I said, for six or seven years. The average age for confirmation is 36—37 and the earned period for pension is less than 20 years. On the magnificent salary that is allowed to them they earn only a third of that as pension. Taking it for granted that they go up to Rs. 400 which is the maximum for the large majority of Assistant Surgeons, one-third of that is only Rs. 133. These are facts which must be taken note of. As I said, what is the position of medical men? Are they the bits and straws of the intellectual world to-day and rushed to the medical profession because they have nothing better to do? Let me give an illustration. Selection within the last two years was made for the Medical, the Engineering, the Agricultural and the Veterinary Colleges, and the University of Madras had a common examination for all the subjects which were common to them. That is for Physics and Chemistry and Natural Science, the examinations were common for the Agricultural and Veterinary Sciences. Physics and Chemistry were common for the Engineering and the Medical Sciences. The results of such common examinations showed—these were examined by the Arts and Science teachers who did not know whether the students were medical men or engineering men or anything like that, and actually the students were trained in the arts and science colleges—that 91 per cent of those who had elected to join the medical profession had succeeded, 81 per cent of those who had elected to join the engineering profession had succeeded whereas for the other two the percentages were 52 and 48. Does this show, Sir, that those people who take to the medical profession are very much worse than those who join the Indian Administrative Services? But what is the prospect between the two? You may say, they have private practice. I have repeatedly said, 'Let their private practice go'. Then, Sir, there have been many reports within the last ten years. I do not know whether the Hon. Minister would care to go into those reports—and, unfortunately, I have figured in most of these committees. These reports would show conclusively that the present position of the Government Medical Service is something very deplorable. I have even ventured to send a big memorandum to the Hon. the Chief Minister with copies to the Hon. the Health Minister and the Hon. the Finance Minister hoping that if I propitiate all these three, something will happen through the 'Poojari'. So far nothing has happened.

4-50
p.m.

Now, Sir, let me state the position of the hospitals. I am glad, Sir, you are here because you will contradict me if I am wrong. I do not think I have ever seen hospitals in any other country so

[Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar] [10th March 1959]

overcrowded. On the last occasion, I said that there were patients in between the beds, under the beds, over the beds and two on the bed. (Laughter.) The Hon. the Finance Minister who was present on that occasion said agreeing with me that steps would be taken to remedy this state of affairs. Steps are still awaited. I hope there may not be too many steps and too steep steps or steps with too much inclination to climb up. I venture to suggest also that when we are planning for additional bed-strength—I know the Government are planning—there must be a method in the plan. What is the maximum strength of the hospital staff for efficient administration, professionally and administratively? What is the strength that ought to be there in District Headquarters hospitals and in Taluk Headquarters hospitals? Sir, many of these useful suggestions are given in the book published years ago, called the 'Report of Health Survey and Development Committee', what is known as the Bore Committee Report. I think it would be well for us to go through some of these things. Haphazard development of hospitals and a large increase in the number of patients will never give satisfactory results. You have not got the personnel to attend to them. But the medical officers are blamed. The nurses are even more severely criticised. Do you know the volume of work they have? The Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour is there. I do not know whether the I.L.O. would take note of the doctors and nurses. But still I would like to bring it to their notice that it is not eight hours' work for them a day. Twelve hours is the least and the doctors sometimes work for 24 hours without the least respite. I have known surgeons operating on cases in the theatre from about 9-30 in the morning to 7-30 in the evening. In this connection, I would beg of the Hon. the Minister for Health to see that at least the operation theatres are air-conditioned. I said this even two years ago. The other day I enquired about it. I was told that the Electricity Department was still considering the project. What do they bother? The Medical Department is not the Electricity Department, nor are they going to get shocks if they do not proceed rapidly. Therefore, I would request the Hon. the Minister in charge of Electricity also to kindly attend to this.

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : I do not think there will be any difficulty with regard to the Electricity Department.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : I think no such proposal has gone to that department and is pending with them.

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR : These things need not go to the Electricity Department or the Electricity Board. I think a shock may be given to the whole of the Treasury Bench and probably that will save the situation. I am saying this because the patients also suffer, not merely the doctors. I do submit that the doctors suffer. But one of the most important things—I am sorry to have to refer to what may be called professional details—is

10th March 1959] [Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar]

the conservation of fluid substance. If a patient is perspiring on operation lasting for three to four hours, then that patient's chance of good recovery will be reduced by 33 per cent.

In this connection, Sir, I wish to refer to the position of the Isolation Hospital which is supposed to be managed by the Corporation of Madras. If there is a place which can be considered as near to the other place to which some wicked people are sent, I think the Isolation Hospital is a standing example of that place. (Laughter.) The only relieving feature of that hospital is the role of the Medical Officer Dr. Haddy who under the most depressing circumstances, with patients suffering from smallpox, cholera, typhoid and various other diseases, is struggling with knives that do not cut, needles that do not penetrate, and medicines that are not available. I beg to appeal to the Hon. Minister to take it over immediately, not to wait even for a resolution of the Corporation to be passed, and see that the hospital is remodelled and established at a fairly easy but safe distance from the City of Madras. Here I may congratulate the Hon. the Minister for Health on the excellent Isolation Hospital, I was in Madurai the other day. It has been built four miles away from the Municipality and it is being run by the Government. The Hon. the Minister for Local Administration is not here now. I have said that Corporations and Major Panchayats are not the bodies to be entrusted with this very responsible duty particularly of prevention of epidemic diseases because they may spread rapidly and then after the horses are stolen, the Government will spend lakhs of rupees on putting up temporary sheds, giving shelter to the contractors and things of that sort, which are of no value whatsoever. I hope, Sir, this suggestion will not be taken merely as a sort of idle remark but I am sure something will be done in respect of this matter.

Sir, I have also repeatedly said that a separate accident hospital or casualty hospital should be opened with an orthopaedic department in association with it, so far as the City of Madras and the bigger cities are concerned. You cannot crowd in a general hospital, where most serious operations are done, all the accident cases coming day in and day out, disturbing the patients in the ward and also interfering seriously with the work of the surgeons entrusted with the care of other patients.

Now, Sir, let me deal with another peculiar feature in certain hospitals. The other day we were given a large sheet of paper which contained particulars about the Lay Secretaries. I then referred to the fact that, in my opinion, some of their duties seemed to be so extraordinary that I was always wondering at the qualifications of these Lay Secretaries. Their pay scales are more or less the same as those of the Assistant Surgeons, that is, Rs. 200 to Rs. 400. Naturally, lower division clerks, upper division clerks and superintendents in the department must have their chances for promotion. I do not deny it. But still I am maintaining that the duties which

[Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar] [10th March 1959]

are entrusted to them are not the duties for which they are qualified. This system of 'Lay Secretaries' was introduced when I was in service. I was Superintendent of the Maternity Hospital and Principal of the Medical College for a period of three years. The Lay Secretaries were supposed to look after the accounts and routine correspondence and nothing more. What do they do now? In one of the biggest hospitals, I saw the name board with the name of the Dean in bigger characters. Then there was the name of the Lay Secretary, so and so whoever it might be, in equally big letters. Then the names of other workmen in the hospital like the surgeons and physicians came in small letters because everybody who went there must see who the Lay Secretary was. It is not necessary to know the other things.

Sir, the Government should immediately see what are the conditions and rules with regard to the fixation of operation fees and other fees for the patients who get into the Special Ward. I should like to be assured whether it is left to the Lay Secretary to decide what they should pay. Formerly it depended upon the pay that one earned and it used to be based on the pay, Rs. 500, Rs. 1,000 or Rs. 1,500 and it was quite all right. I want to know whether such an arrangement exists now. I can assure you that if proper fees are charged according to the salaries of the patients, the General Hospital can be run without a large deficit. Of course, in these days we are on the one side abolishing castes and on the other side creating new castes. The Government of India employees are castes by themselves. The railway employees are a separate caste. So also the post and telegraph employees are a separate caste. They are all entitled to free admission into hospitals and free supply of medicine. It may be that the Government of India pay for these things, in which case I would not grumble about it except to say that this sort of treatment for a selected group of employees, be it of the Government of India or the Government of Madras, is not the way in which the Government should respond to their obligation to the general public. This tendency is increasing day by day. I am for Non-Gazetted Officers getting free treatment but I am also for others who are equally in an unfortunate position, and their case also should be considered by this Government. That may be a larger question that the Hon. the Minister for Health may have to tackle. But I do hope that he will kindly look into these things.

5 p.m. Sir, I had thought of mentioning other things but now I shall make a short reference to the Second Five-Year Plan. I should like to thank the Hon. the Minister for Finance for having given the excellent book which gives all the details of the Second Five-Year Plan. My only regret is that this book had not been referred to frequently by hon. Members who spoke in this House or in the discussions that apparently took place in the other House. This is an invaluable document which should be perused by everyone.

10th March 1959] [Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar]

Sir, under the Second Five-Year Plan, the Planning Commission has allocated an outlay of Rs. 152 crores for this State for the entire Plan period. It is gratifying to note that for the period ending 1959-60, a sum of Rs. 119.4 crores will be expended—that is, for the four years of the Second Plan—leaving a sum of about Rs. 33 crores to be spent in the last year of the Plan. That apparently looks like a very reasonable proposition . . .

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : In fact, it is only Rs. 24 crores left out.

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR : I am glad to know about it. But I may mention to the Hon. the Leader of the House some facts and let me hear what he has to say about those facts.

As I understand the details of the Plan, it must not include all minor things which could naturally have been included in the ordinary Budget. It should be something tangible and something which will stand out as a planned method of development either immediately or in the course of years.

But that apart, I was surprised to see in this book, that in regard to National Water-Supply and Sanitation Scheme which the Government of India had sponsored for the eradication of water-borne diseases such as cholera, typhoid, etc., by providing water-supply and sanitation facilities to villages with a population of not more than 5,000 it was stated—this is the important point—that five per cent contribution was collected from the forward communities of the beneficiaries and that no contribution was required from Harijans and backward communities.

Likewise, for rural water-supply schemes, it has been laid down that a minimum contribution by the beneficiaries of 25 per cent of the cost of works is insisted upon except in respect of works undertaken for the benefit of Harijans and poor and backward people. Now I ask in all conscience, on what authority and under what provision of the Constitution, this discrimination has been made. I venture to think that that is a discrimination. Suppose the so-called forward communities do not pay. Then the other communities have a right to have a grievance against them. So, the Government are creating friction in the villages between two communities. I do not know what is the explanation for this extraordinary provision. It certainly requires a good deal of thinking. This is not the way in which they are going to abolish castes. I can understand your giving concessions in other spheres but in regard to ordinary water-supply, is this what is expected? Sir, in the light of these facts, it is not surprising to note that the plan provision under rural water-supply has not been expended. While for the whole period of the Second Five-Year Plan, there is a provision of Rs. 314.96 lakhs under rural water-supply, the total plan expenditure for the four years is only Rs. 204 lakhs leaving an unspent balance of Rs. 110 lakhs which obviously

[Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar] [10th March 1959]

cannot be spent in the last year as the Hon. the Leader of the House has stated that he has got only Rs. 24 crores. Obviously this cannot come into the picture.

Even in regard to other Health schemes, while there is a Plan provision of Rs. 939.98 lakhs, the total expenditure for the four years of the Plan is shown as Rs. 451.34 lakhs, leaving here again an amount of Rs. 488.54 lakhs, i.e., more than 50 per cent of the Plan allotment for expenditure in the final year of the Plan. I should like to know why this large amount is left unspent and who is responsible for this. Maybe we shall have to suggest that the Hon. the Minister for Health should for the rest of the period become the Hon. the Minister for Finance also so that these amounts may be made available to him.

Sir, it is well-known that communications in the State are most important both for the purposes of transport and for easy mobility of personnel from place to place. I find in the Second Five-Year Plan, a sum of Rs. 678 lakhs had been allotted for the State Road Programme but that for the four years, the total amount spent will be only Rs. 389 lakhs, leaving again a sum of nearly Rs. 300 lakhs for the final year of the Plan which cannot possibly be spent.

Sir, we are thinking of rural development and, therefore, let me state that this Government should stand firm in regard to the policy of road transport and that they should not hand it over to the Ministry in charge of Railways. As it is, the Railways have not tackled the problem of inefficiency, nepotism, corruption, delay and loss in transport, not to speak of the amount of expenditure involved in taking the goods to the railway station and receiving them at the other end. So, if road transport is handed over to the Railways, the poorest people who get into buses with their small bags, which practically go near their doorstep, will be very badly served.

5-10 p.m. Sir, so far as the social services are concerned, we have not been able to progress. It may be that we have been handicapped in several ways. But I should like to know why the proposal for establishment of a 500-bedded chronic diseases hospital in the City, which had been included, has since been dropped out of the scheme. We have been crying hoarse that the only way of relieving congestion and giving fair treatment to the patients suffering from chronic diseases is to have such a hospital. What the hon. Members would be surprised to note is that even after serious operations, cases operated on have to be sent out, as soon as the stitches are removed, because there is no room in the hospital. Of a patient a question was asked by the hon. Member Mr. Raza Khan—I am quoting Mr. Raza Khan because he will not fight with me (laughter)—and the answer was, 'Perhaps the medical officer should have been more discriminating'. This will not help. You should see how he discharges his duties in the wards which are always full. Nurses are there, but a patient is under the bed, on the bed and between the beds. (Laughter).

10th March 1959] [Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar]

Sir, for the improvement of hospitals and control of diseases, an amount of Rs. 404 lakhs has been provided in the Plan and the expenditure for the four years is Rs. 143 lakhs. Sir, I do not want to repeat these things too much. But to one thing I should like to refer and that is about leprosy which is a scourge. There is a provision of Rs. 18-15 lakhs for establishment of subsidiary centres, etc., and a sum of Rs. 5.40 lakhs is expected to be spent in the four years of the Plan. Let me state here that in the districts of Chingleput and South Arcot, in many villages, a survey by a team of medical students and lecturers revealed that almost 50 per cent of the people had potent leprosy. (An hon. Member: Fifteen?) No, it is fifty, five-zero. In Padappai and other villages—I am talking of those villages—it was found that 50 per cent of the people had leprosy and this was found after a bacteriological examination by trained personnel. What is worse is that you have started your Lignite Project in Neyveli, right in the heart of this leprosy-ridden area. I beg of the Hon. Minister to see that energetic steps are taken to put this scourge down and unless that is done, a whole conflagration will take place. The Member from Cuddalore is laughing, but I may tell him that this is no matter for laughing. Sir, even in regard to smallpox and cholera about which mention was made the other day, I am sorry to say that it is taken a little too lightly by the public health staff. That is my impression. If today with all the discoveries that have been made, smallpox should break out when it likes and subside when it thinks fit, it is a very sorry state of affairs. In our own homes, the saying goes "*Mariamamma Mummaram Thaniniu Irukku*", that is, the Goddess has come down gradually, She has declined. That is what is happening even with the Health Officers about the decline of smallpox. Nobody cares; the Corporation does not care. What is the result?

When I was attending the World Health Organisation at Miniapolis, nothing put me to more shame than the repeated comments about smallpox and cholera in India. The Soviet delegate came out and said that they were presenting India with 21 million doses of smallpox vaccine; the representative of Cuba—a small spot geographically and I do not know how many hon. Members are aware of it—comes and says that his country had presented two million doses of smallpox vaccine to India. Therefore, if we want this to be stamped out, the Government must sit on their Health authorities, mobilise the whole medical force in the City for voluntary work—I tell you they will come—inoculate the people and revaccinate them. There is a beautiful provision that once in six years revaccination should be done. But no steps seem to have been taken.

I think I have dealt with the Health problem at great length and shall now turn to something which is not too much of a disease. (Interruption). Since my non. Friend has referred to it, I shall say one word about it and that is about Family Planning.

[Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar] [10th March 1959]

We have been inundated with literature on Family Planning. I congratulate the Hon. Minister and his colleagues on the effective manner in which they are propagating this. They are giving rewards to persons for this. Wonderful. Old people may feel a little bit dejected. But, Sir, have the Government considered the effect of this? Only within the last few weeks, four cases have come to my notice. Operations had been performed, two on men and two on women, both separately, and yet the results were not as were expected. (Interruption) You may say that such surgical failures are common. But please remember, it is not a surgical failure, it is not a case of that type. It is a case where the family gets completely disillusioned and various unfortunate criticisms are levelled against the persons concerned. That is the danger in that. For instance, a lady or a husband is sterilized and the lady later on becomes unfortunately pregnant. What is the position of that lady, so far as her family is concerned and so far as society is concerned? Therefore, I want to caution them that Family Planning is not merely a matter for economists and administrators. You have to choose the proper persons on whom some reliance could be placed and then start this. I am sorry to have to say this. I referred to it because Mr. Raza Khan wanted some enlightenment. (Laughter).

May I crave your permission just for a few more minutes, Sir? I am very glad indeed that small-scale industries have progressed as well as they should. I should like to congratulate the Hon. the Minister in charge of Industries on the significant success. It has already been suggested that these are the only methods of salvation of the rural population. But I have also one particular request to make. Do not imagine that the small-scale industries can be confined to the cottage industries only as is being done. Others have to be undertaken particularly because the Hon. the Minister in charge of Electricity is so generous as to supply electricity to villages in rapid succession every year, say, to a thousand or two thousand villages. That is one of the most important factors in cottage industries. And I want to make this suggestion that all these industries will prosper and continue to prosper only when you have brought them in touch with the major industries concerned; they cannot be isolated as cottage industries. In other words, these small-scale industries must be supplementing the requirements of the large-scale industries and I am one of those who feel strongly and who will not be very anxious to have large-scale industries in our cities and in our State producing a good deal of overcrowding, insanitation, tension, etc. I would, therefore, suggest the improvement of small-scale industries. Let all the big dams be in the North. Let us leave the dams. Let us have these minor irrigation works, these small-scale industries, and let them be improved upon by our very great and skilled artisans. Let us do all this and then we can see what we are.

One other suggestion to the Hon. Minister. I would request him to organise a small-scale industries show or exhibition every year under Government auspices, if I may emphasise that word,

10th March 1959] [Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar]

and invite some of the large-scale industrialists, pay them their travelling allowances, if you like and call for suggestions as to the methods by which these small-scale industries could be fitted in with the large-scale industries. I had an opportunity, Sir, to talk to a businessman and not being a businessman myself, I did not have much to say. There are a number of people who welcome this idea of their being associated with this endeavour. But actually, they do not know what was taking place. We take the foreign visitors to the Integral Coach Factory and all that. I would suggest to the Hon. Minister to arrange to show the foreign visitors industries, indigenous as well as foreign.

Sir, we have the great privilege of having as the Leader of the House a person who was a great labour leader before he entered into the portals of ministerial chamber. He is now in charge of Industry and Labour. He has, therefore, the unique opportunity of looking at labour problems from both the ends and I hope he has had enough time to know the difficulties of the management as well as the workers. I only appeal to him during his period and with all the knowledge that he has got from the International Labour Conferences to see to it that the tensions that are created in Labour, the demonstrations, the shoutings, the flag-hoistings and the various other unnecessary and provocative methods of demonstration perhaps quieten down and reasonable methods are adopted for the settlement of disputes. The Hon. Minister has been in New York and in American Cities. I was in Missee(?). There is one biggest departmental store, as it is called, there. I saw two people standing at either end with a banner. They just watched and did not open their mouths. The banner said, 'Please do not enter the shop till our demands are met.' I have no objection to such a method being adopted. But if you come to shout when a meeting is being held as it happened very recently in the University premises itself—I am sorry to say that; my Hon. Friend and you, Sir, very well know that—it seems to me that there must be some method by which, whoever be in charge, a certain decorum is observed. I shall not say more about it.

5-20
p.m.

One last word. We have been thinking of the First Five-Year Plan, Second Five-Year Plan and now the Third Five-Year Plan. But will the Government associate the Members of the Legislature before they evolve the Third Five-Year Plan? I am making that request because Ministers come and Ministers go even when the same Party is in power. To-day there are only two Ministers, if I remember aright—we are told—connected, whether intimately or remotely I do not say, with the drawing up of the Plan. Therefore it is I say that a Committee of the Legislature with such experts as you may gather should be acquainted with the proposals and should be given a reasonable chance of expressing their views. No doubt, I realise that no Government can be committed to a particular stand. Government is above all parties.

[10th March 1959]

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : They have already requested the Members of the Legislature to co-operate with them.

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR : I beg of them now to co-operate with us because it must be a reciprocal co-operation.

May I end with this request? Let us not imagine that India will become great by the formulation of physical plans like the First Five-Year Plan, Second Five-Year Plan, Third Five-Year Plan and so on. My hon. Friend the Deputy Leader of the Opposition has referred to the human element. There must be moral plans like the First Moral Plan, Second Moral Plan and Third Moral Plan. We hear so much of corruption. We hear so much of dishonesty. We hear of so many unfortunate trends. It appears to me from my travels abroad that we are imitating everything bad of certain of the western countries and that we are forgetting our own practical concept of life. I hope, Sir, that this aspect will receive due consideration and that those who speak about moral values will not be dismissed or swept away as if they were interfering with the national growth.

Thank you, Sir, for your great indulgence shown to me.

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : Mr. Chairman, let me resume my broken speech of yesterday. (Laughter) I will first deal with the hospitals. I may give an idea of the number of hospitals and the bed-strength we are having now. There are 151 hospitals run by the Government and 47 by local bodies and 58 by private agencies. The total number is 256. The number of Government-subsidised dispensaries is 219, local body dispensaries 257 and private dispensaries 63. The bed-strength of Government hospitals is 14,136 and of non-Government hospitals 7,146. Now the increase of beds contemplated during the Plan period is 1,076 of which the Government have sanctioned an increase of 572 beds. No doubt, I concede that there is overcrowding in hospitals. Patients are lying on mats on the floor. They may be by the side of, or under, but never above the cot. (Laughter). There is a human aspect in this. Though there will be a little less attention, in the sense that as much attention as will be possible if there is the sanctioned strength alone, may not be paid, when a person comes for admission, the doctors themselves do not have the heart to turn him out saying that there is no vacancy. They see the misery of it and even though it may cause some inconvenience to the other fellow-patients and to the doctors and the nurses, still they have admitted more than the sanctioned strength. I appreciate that standpoint of the doctors and the authorities concerned. But the number of beds should be increased and proportionately the nursing staff also should be increased. Steps are being taken to increase progressively the beds and also the nursing staff, but it may not be on the scale that we desire. Still we are making all efforts increasing the bed-strength on a large scale means finance. As I

10th March 1959] [Sri M. A. Manickavelu]

to improve. We find difficulty in getting trained people. Again increasing the bed-strength on a large scale means finance. As I said yesterday, we are spending only 8 per cent of the total revenues but in other distant countries the expenditure goes up to 20 or even 22 per cent, I am told. But we are trying our best; I am trying to impress on the Finance Ministry the need to allot more money for this purpose because I believe that the money spent on this department is a very good investment which will yield good dividends. I hope I will succeed.

Then, in addition to the general amenities available for patients, we have introduced the Employees State Insurance Scheme. There is now provision in the Coimbatore district for 50,000 workers to take advantage of the scheme and have medical facility. There are five dispensaries working there; there is a panel of 48 doctors and there is a Central Medical Store also. In Madras 66,000 workers are benefited; there are 14 dispensaries and one mobile dispensary. In Madurai and Tuticorin 36,000 workers are benefited, and there are eight dispensaries. In Salem, Meiturb Dam, Udumalpet and Tiruppur, the scheme covers about 20,000 workers. In all about one lakh seventy thousand workers come under the scheme. That means that it gives a certain amount of relief to the other hospitals that we are having. That is a thing we should welcome. In addition to these dispensaries, I may also mention that there is scope for in-patient accommodation. There are 84 patients in Coimbatore and 70 beds are allotted in Perundurai Sanatorium and in Madras a proposal to have a separate hospital with 78 beds is under way.

Now, in dealing with hospitals, I will refer to the Operation Theatre. To begin with two air-conditioned theatres in the General Hospital were sanctioned. A few months ago, when I went there, the whole area was very busy. There was remodelling though not air-conditioning. They were re-conditioning and trying to adjust. I thought that was inworking order. But the trouble seems to be from the Electricity Department, but that gentleman absolves himself of all responsibility and says that the fault lies with the Health Department. Seeing the manner in which it was being done, I thought that there was no delay as regards the remodelling and that the trouble was about electricity alone. Anyway, I shall look into the matter. I think this summer it will begin to work.

As regards the Isolation Hospital, I am sorry that it should be in such a deplorable state. Surely something should be done about it. It must be improved. I shall immediately pay a visit to the hospital and then take all steps necessary.

As regards the Casualty Department, the General Hospital should be a hospital for uncommon diseases or diseases of a very serious nature. But now, as it is, it is crowded with all sorts of people and even out-patients. The other day I asked the Dean whether we could not completely take away the out-patient department and have it elsewhere, and so with the Casualty Department also, I shall pursue the matter and see what can be done in that direction also.

[Sri M. A. Manickavelu] [10th March 1959]

As regards the Lay Secretary, no doubt, mention is made of his various duties but actually he performs only the ministerial duty, as far as I know.

5-30 P.m. As regards the operation fee, I think even now there is a rule by which people are required to pay a certain amount according to their income. I think this amount is worked out by the Resident Medical Officer and other officers. I do not think the Lay Secretary comes in here except in the preparation of the bill. Actually the professional part of it is done by the doctor or the Resident Medical Officer.

As regards the establishment of a chronic diseases hospital here, I say, Sir, that there was a provision of Rs. 20 lakhs for starting one such hospital under the plan. But the planners some time ago wanted to prune the provision in the Plan budget, and they thought that the chronic diseases hospital was the safest item that could be taken out. Therefore, they deleted that item. But I am happy to say that we are having a proposal to open a convalescent home on a 400-acre plot in the North Arcot district. Though it is primarily intended for the nearly cured and discharged people from the T.B. sanatoria, we can extend it and house other chronic disease patients also there. Already proposals are under way, and the Centre also has agreed to help us. I am confident that it will be pushed through. Other chronic disease patients than T.B. patients could be provided in that home in due course.

With regard to leprosy, Sir, no doubt the incidence is very great in the South Arcot, North Arcot, and Chingleput districts. But there is no danger to the Neyveli Project, because though leprosy is a very repulsive disease, it is not so contagious as others. It requires constant and close contact to infect. It affects especially children. It is not such a contagious disease as plague. But I admit that this disease should be stamped out from our country. I understand that in Ceylon it has been almost stamped out or that it is there only to a negligible extent. The Central Government are agreed, and the State Government are now trying to take steps to combat this disease. Proper steps are being taken to deal with this disease. I am anxious that at least one disease should be eradicated from our country, so that we can have a feather in our cap. I have chosen to combat this disease because its incidence is very small, and we can easily stamp it out. But I cannot deal with tuberculosis in the same way. Because there is a very large number of patients suffering from this disease, and it will take a long time to fight this disease. But leprosy can be stamped out, and the treatment is also cheap.

SRI M. ETHIRAJALU : இந்தக் குஷ்டரோக வியாதி இந்தியாவிலேயே தென் ஆற்காட்டில்தான் அதிகமாக இருக்கிறது, என்று சொல்கிறார்களோ, அது உண்மையா ?

*THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : அதைக் கேட்டு நீங்கள் என்ன பெருமைப்படப் போகிறீர்களோ ? தென் ஆற்காட்டில்தான் அதிகம்.

10th March 1959]

SRI M. ETHIRAJALU : அப்படியிருந்தால், அதைப் போக்குவதற்கு சூடுதல் நடவடிக்கைகள் எடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

***THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU :** நம் ராஜ்யத்தில் எல்லா விடங்களிலும் எடுப்பதாகத்தான் உத்தேசம். கனம் அங்கத்தினர் அவர்களாகப் பிரயாசை எடுத்து நான் - அபிஷியல் முறையில் கொஞ்சம் சேவை செய்தால் நன்றாக இருக்கும்.

Then there are other diseases like plague, cholera and smallpox. Cholera and smallpox have been eradicated in many countries of the West. But we have not been able to do it here. We have been able to control or even in a way eradicate the fell disease, plague. In the case of plague, from 1900 to 1923, the annual mortality was 10,000. From 1924-1948, the annual mortality came down to 2,000. For the last 4 years, it is almost nil. So far as plague is concerned, we have been able to do something. But with regard to cholera and smallpox, we have not been able to make any headway. This is because of the conditions—social, economic, and other—of the people. The standard of living also contributes to the incidence of this disease. With a view to control water-borne diseases like cholera and typhoid, the Central Government have evolved the National Water-supply Scheme. They think that these diseases are more prevalent in districts where there are rivers or channels on a large scale. Only five districts, namely, South Arcot, Tanjore, Tiruchirappalli, Ramanathapuram, and Tirunelveli, are under this scheme. We are trying to include Madurai also. We are corresponding about this. In Madurai there is the river Vaigai. (An hon. Member : What about Coimbatore?). That is a dry area. It does not come under this. They have mentioned only five districts, and only in those five districts, we can have the facility of the schemes. As was pointed out by the Leader of the Opposition, the beneficiaries are expected to contribute only five per cent, whereas in the other rural water-supply comprehensive scheme, the beneficiaries have to contribute twenty-five per cent. Even this five per cent Harijans and Backward Classes need not give. In this connection, I may tell the reason why they have not insisted on this five per cent contribution in the case of Harijans. Considering their economic position, they are not asked to contribute this five per cent. They cannot find the money, but on that score they should not be prevented from having the benefit of the measures. That is why that provision has been made. That is a right provision. In panchayats there are cheris attached to them, and in the matter of supplying electricity for lights, the panchayats provide lights to the areas in the panchayats. If the cheris are a little remote from the village, it means that it is a little costly to take the line to the cheris. On this score, the panchayat is not willing to give the lighting facilities. Therefore, the Government contemplate giving instructions that in such cases the Government should meet the extra expense and give the cheris the facility of electric lights. Otherwise, people in the panchayat area will be having electric lights, whereas within a furlong of the panchayats, the cheris will not have the lights.

[Sri M. A. Manickavelu] [10th March 1959]

In the case of admission, Sir, we are making some special reservation for Harijans and Backward Classes and giving scholarships. All this is being done to help those people who have been backward economically and socially. It is just to give them a helping hand. These are all temporary arrangements in order to give some facilities for Backward Classes.

5-40 p.m. Rupees 120 lakhs are provided for the water-supply schemes. We have been able to spend only Rs. 28 lakhs or Rs. 30 lakhs so far. This is because we are not able to have the required equipment, namely, pipes, etc. We do not have the required personnel. We do not have the other materials that are required. Now we have made a new arrangement by which all these bottlenecks could be got over. There was a provision that these should be bought at controlled rates. Now, we have allowed the Officers to buy them even in the open market paying more so that the work need not be stopped. So, I hope that we will be able to spend a substantial amount under this head. Further, as I have already stated, we have requested that the facility may be extended and utilised in other districts also, like Madurai, Chingleput and North Arcot.

SRI B. K. NALLASWAMI: In the Coimbatore district, especially in our taluk, there is regular outbreak of cholera.

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: That is why in the Coimbatore district, we have gone out of the way in giving them facilities for water-supply in Dharapuram, Udumalpet and other places which were not in the Plan as such. On the score of cholera only, we have pleaded for the provision of substantial sums of money.

SRI B. K. NALLASWAMI: I want to point out that in river banks, cholera is prevalent due to contamination of water.

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: When we were finding it difficult to include even one district, viz., Madurai, and now when we are trying to include two or three districts, if we are to add Salem, Coimbatore and the Nilgiris, it means extension of the facilities to the whole State which is not feasible.

SRI V. K. PALANISWAMY GOUNDER: The scheme may be extended to places where there are rivers

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: There is the other scheme for the districts, the comprehensive rural water-supply scheme. I am sure Coimbatore can afford to pay 25 per cent easily. So far as the Local Development Works are concerned, Coimbatore stood first. We were able to spend a sum of Rs. 80 to 90 lakhs in that district because contribution was readily forthcoming in that district on a very large scale, a much larger scale than in other districts. So, Coimbatore need not look forward to this small pittance. There are other ways open to them.

[10th March 1959]

SRI B. K. NALLASWAMI: So far as major panchayats are concerned, they do not have to pay the full contribution and not even 5 per cent is given by the Government.

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: That must be another scheme. There are two schemes, one relating to 5 per cent and the other relating to 25 per cent. Each should be considered separately.

With regard to the urban water-supply schemes also, I may state there are 64 municipalities and 156 major panchayats and two townships. The water-supply schemes are in operation in 38 municipalities. Under the Plan, we are given a sum of Rs. 5 crores and odd. Now, we have spent a sum of about Rs. 225 lakhs in the first two years. Considering the importance of water-supply, we have now included more schemes, that is, about 20 more schemes. That means the total expenditure will come to about Rs. 8 or 9 crores. But, what we are expecting is only Rs. 5 crores. However, we have gone ahead expecting money from the Centre or in the hope of finding other means of getting money so that we may push through all these schemes. We have done all these on account of our anxiety to give water-supply to as many places as possible.

I now come to the great killer, malaria. I think it takes the greatest toll, much greater than even tuberculosis. We have controlled it to a large extent and have now come to the stage of eradication. This year, we have started an Eradication Scheme. Next week, I think a Malaria Eradication Seminar of representatives of Asian countries will be held at Delhi where I hope they will consider various ways and means as to how best they could work the plan to see that this disease is eradicated within five or ten years.

With regard to tuberculosis, it is roughly estimated that about 100 lakhs of people in our State are susceptible to it, that is, about one-third of the population. Now, B.C.G. vaccination is going on. So far, 28 lakhs have been tested and 10 lakhs of people have been vaccinated. This campaign will continue. In addition to this, other steps should be taken to improve the nourishment of the people, environmental hygiene and other things. These should also be done hand in hand.

SRIMATHI MARY C. CLUBWALA JADHAV: What about the hospitals?

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: I remember the hon. Lady Member, in the course of her speech yesterday, was referring to the waiting lists and said that some of the patients in the waiting list had not got admission to the hospitals, but got admission to some other place. (Laughter). With regard to this matter, I have to point out that it means money to have more sanatoria. That is why we have under contemplation a scheme of a Convalescent Home, and it is this. If we take away some of

[Sri M. A. Manickavelu] [10th March 1959]

the patients who could be discharged a little earlier than otherwise necessary, there would be some vacancies in the sanatoria and in such vacancies some more people could be provided admission. When this scheme comes into operation, there will be more beds available in the existing sanatoria.

Sir, one hon. Member referred to Drugs Control. There is a Committee functioning to deal with spurious drugs. The Drugs Advisory Committee has to be formed. There are two Drug Inspectors in the City and one Inspector in each district. The staff will be further strengthened, and stricter control will be exercised over these spurious drugs and other drugs that are not properly manufactured.

Dental service is also very important. Now, attention is being paid to it. Because, mouth hygiene is very important. Many people and even educated people neglect it. It is rather bad. Because, mouth is the place wherein some infection takes place and what is called pyorrhoea is as prevalent as tuberculosis and other diseases. Therefore, people should take sufficient care of their mouth and teeth. Nowadays, people do not take as much care as they ought to about their teeth. We had our own traditional and good ways of keeping the mouth clean and in a hygienic condition. We have forgotten all those things. We are adopting other methods and we use tooth paste and tooth brush. But, we are not using them as the Westerners are using them. They are very careful about keeping their brushes very clean. It may be news to many hon. Members that a European never fails to wash his mouth well before going to bed. But, many of our people—though they may wash their mouth at other times—do not do so before going to bed. Thus, we are neither adopting our old traditional way of keeping our teeth and mouth in a sound condition nor are we strictly adopting the Western methods of keeping the mouth and teeth clean. We are in between the two and neglect the mouth hygiene. If hon. Members are anxious, they may apply to my hon. Friend the Deputy Leader of the Opposition, who can supply from the Avurvedic Dispensary with which he is connected, tooth powder which is really very good. It is very cheap also. I think it is tooth powder made out of the bark of either banyan or babul tree which strengthens the gums. One gentleman actually told me that when all other treatment in the allopathic system had failed, he took to this tooth powder and used it regularly and that there was no need to pull out his teeth. Once the gums get strengthened, there will be no necessity to pull out the teeth. So, we must have some faith in some of the specifics in these systems and use them. But the trouble about Avurveda advocated by my friend opposite and Siddha advocated by my friend behind is this. Sometimes useless things are boosted as 'Sarvaroganivarani'. Some powder is sold and on the container all the diseases in the world are given for which it is stated to be a specific. But if we get proper prescriptions from a well-trained medical man in indigenous systems of medicine, it does a lot of good.

10th March 1959]

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Will the Hon. Minister arrange to supply through Mr. Balasubramanya Ayyar the tooth powder he referred to just now?

*** THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU:** Sir, the number of dental doctors is very few. To increase the number, the B.D.S. course will be strengthened. The present strength is 20. The Government are going to increase the number of seats and, with that end in view, they contemplate the construction of buildings for housing a Dental Institute. Then more dental surgeons will be available and all headquarters hospitals will be equipped with dental clinics. Two will be opened now and three will be opened in the course of the year.

With regard to Maternity and Child Welfare Centres, during the Plan period 480 centres are proposed to be opened. One hundred and ninety-two have already been opened. Ninety-six will have been opened by the end of 1958-59. And we will more or less be keeping to the target. Children and mothers will be taken care of properly because the health of the nation depends much upon the mother and child. So, Government will pay attention to that aspect also. I think this is sufficient for 'Medical' and 'Public Health'. I am thankful to the hon. the Leader of the Opposition for the suggestions he made. I will carefully go through them and whatever is possible, I shall try to do and give a better account next year.

Before passing on to the next subject, I would say a word about laundries and dhobikhanas to which reference was made during the debate. The Government have installed five steam laundries one each in the General Hospital, the Stanley Hospital, the Kasturibai Gandhi Hospital, the Women and Children Hospital and the Tiruchirappalli Headquarters Hospital.

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: Not in the Government College of Integrated Medicine.

*** THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU:** The difficulty is about foreign exchange. It costs about five or six lakhs of rupees and has to be imported from foreign countries. That is the difficulty. That is why we are not able to have it in more hospitals.

As regards primary health centres, we are having 90 or 96 of them and I am glad to say that in only about ten or twelve centres there are no doctors. The position has improved and during the course of this year, all primary health centres will be staffed with doctors. There is also a scheme to build residential quarters for them.

Then I come to the other subject—Land reform.

[10th March 1959]

SRI B. K. NALLASWAMI : What about rural dispensaries?

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : They are run by local bodies. Primarily it is their concern. Government come in only in cases where they give subsidy. But in the matter of taking over certain hospitals—e.g., Andiyur and Bhavani, to which the hon. Member referred—steps are already afoot and Bhavani hospital will be taken over soon. Of course, Andiyur will come later on.

My Hon. Colleague already spoke about land reforms. But questions have been asked why ceiling should be applied only to land holdings and not to urban income. With regard to the need for reform, Sir, I may tell you that everything is changing to-day. Fashions are changing with regard to dress, food and mode of travel. We were once travelling in bullock-carts. Now we go by aeroplanes. With regard to property, we are now talking of a socialistic pattern of society. So, all these things are changing. We must also move forward in the matter of land reform just as we do in other fields. We must look at this question of land reform from two points of view. One is, we aim at a socialistic pattern of society. We are committed to it. The other is, we aim at increasing production of food. Land reforms should not affect production. We have to look at reforms from these points of view. Already this Government have completed two phases of the reform, viz., giving fixity of tenure to the cultivating tenant under the Cultivating Tenants Protection Act and fixation of fair rent. The latter we have secured by passing the Fair Rent Act. So, these two objects have been fulfilled. The third thing remaining to be done is fixation of ceiling.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : Destruction of landlords.

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : Not exactly that.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : It is that.

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : It is toning up the landowners. It was stated that my Hon. Colleague, the Finance Minister, lost in Nagpur what he gained in Hyderabad. What happened in Hyderabad was this. The Planning Commission was anxious that ceiling should be introduced and was asking the States to undertake legislation for that. In that connection, the Finance Minister of our State raised the question in Hyderabad, that before we launched on the scheme of ceiling whereby certain lands would be made available for distribution, the machinery for making proper and good use of the extra or excess land should be got ready. Without having such a machinery, if we simply introduce legislation, there will be trouble. There are some landlords who are attending to cultivation themselves. They will be deprived of the excess land which will have to be distributed to the

10th March 1959] [Sri M. A. Manickavelu]

landless poor who may not be able to cultivate them. This is what has happened actually in another case. With very great difficulty we broke the convention and against official recommendations, we removed large extents of land in Attur taluk in Salem district, which were reserved for certain purposes, from the Reserved List in order to distribute the land to the landless poor. The total extent was about thirty to thirty-five thousand acres. What has happened there? No cultivation is taking place because the land went into the hands of people who were only land-hungry but who did not have the wherewithal to dig wells, to buy bulls and to spend for cultivation. We now give loans for digging wells but still a large part of that area has not yet been brought under cultivation. Similarly, nothing will be done if we merely fix a ceiling and do not take steps to have the surplus land cultivated properly. We must have a machinery ready for the job and this is what the Hon. the Finance Minister said in Hyderabad. He also pointed out that experience showed that there was not greater production from small extents of land like two or three or four acres for want of proper capital. So, Sir, we must first have the machinery. Then we can implement our scheme of ceiling successfully. At Nagpur, they thought about this and felt that it was no good distributing the land to stray landless people. They suggested formation of 'co-operatives.' But some other people mentioned that the co-operative movement had been a failure. But, Sir, here we have to work the scheme in order that it may succeed. So, I submit, the Government will not straightway take away the surplus land and, before the co-operative machinery is properly organised and tested, they will not thrust this land in the head of co-operatives. The Government will have discretion to see that the land is distributed properly.

In the matter of ceiling, it was proposed that a man should not have a piece of land the yield from which would be more than Rs. 3,600 a year. That was the original idea when the ceiling was thought of. Then the Andhra State published a Bill saying that the income might be about Rs. 5,400. Now about six months ago, I remember, the Andhra Chief Minister was not sure whether the Centre would accept the amount of Rs. 5,400 because at that time the Centre was insisting on Rs. 3,600. He said at a meeting that if the Centre agreed to Rs. 5,400, he would be quite happy. But that situation has now changed. The ceiling will not be based on the income from the land. But it will be based on the extent of the land. Whatever the landlord produced from that piece of land which is marked as the ceiling, even though the income from that piece of land may be Rs. 10,000 or Rs. 15,000, it won't be snatched away from the landlord. As originally contemplated, if they fix the ceiling on the money return, there will not be any incentive for the landholders to work hard and produce more. I am glad that the Centre and the Congress have now agreed to fix the ceiling on the extent of land and not on the income alone. In this connection, I may tell hon. Members that as far as this State is concerned, it is taking a realistic view of the reform. They are

[Sri M. A. Manickavelu] [10th March 1959]

not going only by slogans. They know what the state of affairs here is. The land tenure business is different in different States. What is prevalent in Uttar Pradesh or Rajasthan is not prevailing here. After the abolition of the zamindaris, we have more or less the ryotwari system. Therefore, we have to take a realistic view of the situation prevailing here. Therefore, I hope the hon. Members of this House will be satisfied when I say that in fixing the ceiling on land, Government will fix a reasonable extent, an extent which will provide for the necessities of life and for the education of the landholders' children in the arts and professional colleges and all that. If we do not fix a reasonable and liberal extent, then the landholders' sons cannot get educated. That is not a thing to be desired. Therefore, I am sure a liberal ceiling will be fixed so far as this State is concerned, and when that is known, I think hon. Members will not have much grudge in respect of this ceiling business. (Sri M. Seshachariar : I hope compensation also will be liberal.) As regards compensation, reasonable compensation will be given but not the fancy compensation which we pay in some places. It won't be a fancy rate. It will be a reasonable rate. Even in the case of compensation awarded to the zamindars, it was not a pittance. So far as this State was concerned, the rate was the highest compared to the rates given by the other States. Madras gave reasonable rates of compensation to these zamindars, which amounted to about Rs. 12½ crores for the whole composite State.

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAI : I think the ownership of the landholder is not destroyed even when there is a ceiling put on his lands and the excess is taken away. (Hon. Members : It is depleted, taken away and cut off.)

* **THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU :** I may inform the inquisitive Deputy Chairman (laughter) that I am only dealing with the broad features of the reform. I am not going into the details of it. They will be worked out in consultation with the Houses of Legislature. What I now want to impress on the hon. Members is that people need not be unnecessarily scared away by the ceiling reform as far as this State is concerned.

SRI K. M. RAMASAMY GOUNDER : Since the Hon. Minister says that the ceiling will be liberal, may I know how much it will be in terms of acres?

* **THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU :** It all depends upon the category of land. There are first-class wet lands, second-class wet lands, and so on. In fact, an apprehension was felt that we would fix the same ceiling with regard to Tanjore and Ramanathapuram. One hon. Member said that 20 acres in Ramanathapuram were equal to one acre in Tanjore. I think we are not such ignorant sort of people to fix a ceiling like that. We have classified the lands and divided them into five or six categories. I can just give an idea about the extent of the ceiling without stating the category

10th March 1959] [Sri M. A. Manickavelu]

of lands. It may go up to even a hundred acres. It all depends on the category of land. That is rather liberal when you think of less number of acres in other places. From this the hon. Members can have an inkling as to how the mind of the Madras Government is working so far as this ceiling is concerned.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: There is apprehension that the proposed legislation will have retrospective effect. Will the Hon. Minister kindly enlighten us on this?

* **THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU:** I cannot understand how this principle of retrospective effect could work in the matter of fixing ceiling on land because many things may happen and if you fix a ceiling later on, we cannot interfere with things that had happened. I am told we can have a crucial date. But it cannot be put back, very far back. There will be some crucial date. A reasonable date will be fixed.

Another apprehension also I wish to clear in this connection. Now there is a controversy whether well-developed farms will be brought within the scope of the legislation. A person may be having a well-knit farm of 100 or 200 acres with big wells as in Coimbatore where people have sunk wells at a cost of Rs. 75,000 or even a lakh of rupees. The question is whether that should be split up or not. If that is split up, certainly food production will be affected. There is, however, difference of opinion about it. One view is that such fully developed farms yielding maximum production should not be disturbed and that they must be exempted from ceiling. "Well, if that view is accepted and exemption is granted to such farms, then the question of discrimination and all that will arise. It is better not to exempt them"—that is another view that is put forward. But the important thing about it is that production should not be affected especially at this juncture when we are trying our best to have more foodgrains produced. I think no drastic step will be taken which will affect production. So, this crisis of shortage of paddy and rice in a way does good to the landholders in the sense that no drastic change which will affect production will be contemplated by the Government. Because at this juncture we cannot take any risk which will jeopardise our programme for producing more. These things I have been mentioning are all by way of stray thoughts. No final decisions have been reached.

SRI V. K. PALANISWAMY GOUNDER: What about grazing lands?

* **THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU:** Proportionately there will be more land allotted for grazing. We also contemplate granting certain exemptions for the cattle breeders. There is time enough to think about them. These things will come in the form of a Bill before the Legislature. Before that, there will be consultations made on the various aspects of the Bill. Why I said all

[Sri M. A. Manickavelu] [10th March 1959]

these is that there need not be this scare about ceiling. Especially in this State it will all be done reasonably so as not to affect production and, at the same time, giving a socialistic turn to the whole business.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: When can the legislation be expected?

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: I think the legislation may be expected before the end of this year. But the implementation may be expected later on, in course of time.

(Deputy Chairman in the Chair.)

SRI V. K. PALANISWAMY GOUNDER: By that time would the co-operative organisations be ready to take over the work?

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: Yes, we have proposed to develop them. I said that legislation only would be brought before the end of this year but that the implementation would take a little more time.

6-10
P.m.

SRI N. ANNAMALAI PILLAI: மூன்று, நான்கு ஏக்கர் வைத்துக் கொண்டிருப்பவர்களையெல்லாம் கூட்டுறவுச் சங்கத்தில் சேர்த்துக்கொள்ளப் போகிறீர்களா? அல்லது 100, 200 ஏக்கர் வைத்துக்கொண்டிருப்பவர்களைச் சேர்த்துக்கொள்ளப் போகிறீர்களா? நான்கு, ஐந்து, பத்து ஏக்கர் வைத்துக் கொண்டிருப்பவர்களைக் கூட்டுறவுச் சங்கத்தில் சேர்க்கக் கூடாது என்பது என்னுடைய நோக்கம்.

*THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: நிலச் சொந்தக்காரர்களிடம் உபரியாக இருக்கும் நிலத்தை, அதாவது அவர்கள் இவ்வளவு தான் வைத்துக்கொள்ளலாம் என்ற அளவுக்கு மேலே வைத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கும் நிலங்களையெல்லாம் இம்மாதிரிக் கூட்டுறவு முறையில் சாகுபடி செய்ய ஏற்பாடு செய்யப்படும். தனிப்பட்ட நபர்கள் தனிப்பட்ட முறையில் சாகுபடி செய்வதைவிட, கூட்டுறவு முறை மூலம் சாகுபடி செய்தால் நல்ல வகையில் அதிகமாக உற்பத்தி செய்ய முடியும் என்ற அடிப்படையிலேதான், கூட்டுறவு முறை மூலமாகச் செய்யலாம் என்ற யோசனை.

VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN: I would like to know from the Hon. Minister something about cancer and the treatment given for it in the City of Madras.

*THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: ஜெனரல் ஆஸ்பத்திரியில் “கான்ஸருக்குச்” சிகிச்சை வசதி இருக்கிறது. அதோடு, அடையார் ஆஸ்பத்திரியில் “கோபால்டு பீம்” என்ற புது முறையில் சிகிச்சை செய்கிறார்கள். “கான்ஸர்” நோய் வந்த ஆரம்ப காலத்திலேயே அதைக் கண்டுபிடித்து அதற்குத் தகுந்த சிகிச்சை செய்தால், அந்த நோய் அறவே போய்விடுகிறது. அமெரிக்காவில் டல்லஸ் துறை அவர்களுக்குக் கூட “கான்ஸர்” நோய் வந்திருக்கிறது. அவர்களுக்கும் சிகிச்சை செய்து கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். பெரிய ஆசாமிகளுக்கும், அரசியல்காரர்களுக்கும் கூட இந்த நோய் வருகிறது. இதற்கு நல்ல சிகிச்சை முறை கண்டு பிடித்திருக்கிறார்கள். அது பூரணமாகச் சொஸ்தமாகவேண்டுமென்றால், ஆரம்ப காலத்திலேயே சிகிச்சை செய்தால், அது குணமாகிவிடும்.

10th March 1959]

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR : அடையார் காண்ஸர் இன்ஸ்டிடியூட்டுக்கு நிதி உதவி செய்வார்களா ?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : ஸ்டீக் கணக்கில் உதவி செய்துகொண்டு வருகிறோம்.

SRI M. PATANJALI SASTRY : Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I requested the Hon. Chairman to give me an opportunity to offer a few remarks on the Budget to-day because I would be leaving the station to-morrow. But now I find it is 6-15 p.m. and I understand that the sitting of this House usually takes place between 3-30 p.m. and 6 p.m. If that is so, I do not mind losing this opportunity to speak to-day.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : We are sitting till 6-30 p.m.

SRI M. PATANJALI SASTRY : I wish to offer a few remarks on the food situation. The statement made by the Hon. the Minister for Food on the food situation has prompted me to refer to it now. He said that control had been imposed on the export of paddy. Now I congratulate him on having adopted this method of solving the question of high prices and the food problem in general. Hon. Members might recollect that a few months ago, the Hon. the Minister for Food made a statement that as a short-term measure, control might be thought of to check the activities of hoarders and black marketeers. I am glad that control has now come. Better late than never.

Then, control should be based upon a proper survey of the real position from the point of view of the producer. Instead of imposing some kind of upper limit upon the price, has there been any attempt to make a scientific approach in regard to the calculation of the cost of production, the cost of fertilizers, the cost of compost manure and the cost of various other things for which an agriculturist has to pay before he produces the crop? Unless that is done, he will always be left with a dissatisfaction that some kind of an arbitrary limit has been imposed upon the value of his produce. Therefore, at least in future before any control is introduced by way of fixing the upper limit on the price of the produce, let there be a kind of scientific enquiry or survey of the cost of production per acre and the number of tons of paddy produced. Now, prices of articles are varying from time to time and from month to month. Prices of fertilizers are going up and for enjoying the irrigational facilities, the agriculturist has been called upon to pay a betterment levy and so on and so forth. Therefore, simply fixing an arbitrary limit upon the price of his produce would not be a fair way of dealing with the producer. That is one of the suggestions that I wish to make.

Then, we hear a lot about speculation which the producers and the merchants indulge in. I had a revealing talk recently with a business friend of mine and he said that if the Government wanted

[Sri M. Patanjali Sastri]

[10th March 1959]

to put an end to speculation on the prices of foodgrains, they should produce much more than a simple marginal surplus. The Hon. the Minister for Food said that they were just self-sufficient in paddy and rice. That would not do. If a few merchants or producers hold back or corner their produce to the value of lakhs or crores of rupees, as is done by millionaires in Bombay, then, of course, scarcity conditions will follow. Therefore, it would not do for the Government merely to say that they are self-sufficient in foodgrains and feel complacent about it and put the blame entirely upon the merchants or producers. My business friend asked me, 'If it is permissible for the millionaires and rich people in Bombay to speculate in the stock exchange, why not merchants who happen to be engaged in this trade, do a little bit of speculation?'

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : In one case people will die and in the other case, it is not so.

SRI M. PATANJALI SASTRY : Death does not necessarily follow if a proper approach is made to the whole problem. So long as merchants or producers do a little speculation and earn a legitimate profit and do not indulge in speculation to the extent of lakhs or crores of rupees as the persons in Bombay and Calcutta are doing on cotton and jute, nothing will happen. For instance, a merchant buys 100 bags and stores them. When the price goes up by two or four annas, he releases them for sale in the market. The Government cannot condemn him outright for doing so. I am not holding any brief for the merchants. But they are not convinced that it is a heinous crime. So, any amount of sermonising and saying that they should not do it, is not going to convince them because at the back of their mind, they are thinking that they are doing a very desirable thing. Therefore, it cannot be said that they should not indulge in a little bit of speculation.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Who will set the limit?

SRI M. PATANJALI SASTRY : After all, merchants are not millionaires and, as I said, I am not holding any brief for them.

Sir, really the food problem can be solved if food production is increased by 50 per cent. If the merchants hear that there is an excessive surplus, nobody will hoard any foodgrains because he will be losing his profit. But so long as there is a marginal surplus, these things will always happen. If a few merchants hoard 100 bags of rice, then scarcity conditions would follow because there is only a marginal surplus. On the other hand, if the surplus is 30 or 50 per cent, nobody will think of stocking rice or paddy. So, the scientific solution would be that we must aim at greater production. As I said, you should take into account the mentality on the part of the producers and traders and we must aim at the long-term solution of the food problem, that is, producing more surplus, not merely marginal surplus. That is my suggestion.

10th March 1959] [Sri M. Patanjali Sastry]

Then, Sir, that brings me to the long-term solution, that is, increase of production. There is a lot of talk about fertilisers, compost manure, Japanese method and Chinese method and all that. There is also the modern method or mechanical process of cultivation. With all this, instead of merely talking in the Assembly and Collectors issuing some kind of instructions officially and unofficially, if there any organization of Government to take these to the agriculturists' doors? Of course, there are lakhs and lakhs of cultivators in the various villages who do not know about these. Have the Government an organisation for the purpose of going to the villagers and guiding them in the various processes? These do not percolate to the villages. You should take these methods to the villages. Unlike other professions, agriculture is a practical proposition. Unless they are actually guided on the spot by experts, all your talk is of no use. It should not be left only to the rich and educated villagers to adopt these things.

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH: The Japanese method of cultivation as it is done in our State today is not the sole property of the rich tenants or farmers as such. Particularly in the Block areas this has been taken up very well and it is done so well that even ordinary ryots in the villages are able to understand it and they have actually been able to reap the fruit of the Japanese method of cultivation. We definitely see that these things go to them and we have got the necessary staff to do that.

SRI M. PATANJALI SASTRY: My point is that all the villagers should be trained in those methods.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: In all the Block areas, there are Agricultural Extension Officers who go round and tell the people about the Japanese method and other methods of cultivation and help them to change the old method into a new one and that is why the yield has gone up.

SRI M. PATANJALI SASTRY: If that is so, I am very glad to hear that. If actually the Government have an effective organisation preaching to the villagers and actually guiding them, then, of course, my remarks are superfluous. These few remarks were prompted by the Food Minister's speech to us here today.

Now, I shall deal with some other aspect of the Budget. Though it is not mentioned anywhere in the Budget speech, I think it should be brought to the notice of the Government. It is now universally acknowledged that preservation of law and order is one of the primary functions of the State and it is universally acknowledged that it is the duty of the State to protect the individual citizen against crimes and criminal acts, just as it is the duty of the Government to provide hospitals for the service of the sick and the wounded. Now, what is it that happens in our country? In our country, court-fees are levied not merely for covering charges of civil litigation but also for covering all the

[Sri M. Patanjali Sastry] [10th March 1959]

charges of establishment of criminal courts. We find that the civil litigant is mulcted to bear all the cost covering all these criminal court establishments. It is utterly unfair, unjust and opposed to all principles. The figures relating to these I have collected from the Budget under Administration of Justice, page 29 of the Budget Estimates, under Demand XXI. Under this, there is a receipt of Rs. 66,03,100 which includes court-fees realized in cash, which is Rs. 1,38,000. The bulk of the revenue is from court-fees and that is brought under a separate head. It is significant. Then, under Stamps, the court-fee levied is Rs. 1,11,82,200. This is purely paid by the civil litigants. I am leaving out non-judicial figures. Thus, court-fee under judicial stamps, at page 8 of the Detailed Estimate, is Rs. 1,11,82,200 so that the civil litigant pays both by way of court-fees and judicial stamps both together amount, by way of revenue to the Government, to Rs. 1,27,85,300. As against this receipt, what is the expenditure? The expenditure, total under the Major Head at page 140, is Rs. 1,28,17,900 which includes the Presidency Magistrates and their establishment also. They are criminal authorities. For Presidency Magistrates' Courts, the expenditure is Rs. 3,88,700—they are purely criminal courts—and in the mufassal it is Rs. 37,57,600 together they make Rs. 41,46,300. Therefore, the net gain to the general exchequer out of court-fees from civil litigants is Rs. 49,67,200. Now, Sir, this, I submit, is opposed to all principles of justice.

Speaking and delivering the presidential address some time ago at the Madras Lawyers' Conference, I pointed this out. Of course, then I did not have the figures. I called these figures from the Budget Statements. As I said, this is opposed to all principles of justice. In all fairness, criminal administration must be the responsibility of the State and the expenditure should be borne by the State, just as they bear the expenditure should be borne by service of the sick and the wounded. They are not called upon to pay the cost of these hospitals. It is part of the duty of the Government. So also, it is the responsibility of the Government to protect the citizens against crimes. The civil litigants should not be called upon to pay for administration of criminal justice. This I said about four or five years ago presiding over the conference of lawyers. I did not have these figures then. I am glad to find that the Law Commission has also emphasised this aspect of the matter and that they have entered a strong plea in their report that this injustice should be rectified at the earliest. I dare say that the Government of India should accept this and issue directions to the State Government, if they do not move by themselves in this matter in the meanwhile.

Recently, we had an interesting discussion in the Supreme Court about the difference between 'fee' and 'tax'. What is a fee and what is a tax? 'Fee', they said 'is something which is levied for services rendered, while tax is something different bearing no relation to services rendered'. Now, under the Court-fees Act,

10th March 1959] [Sri M. Patanjali Sastry]

it is a tax really, masquerading as fee, so far as criminal justice is concerned. No service is rendered to the civil litigant by the States running the Presidency Magistrates' Courts, by paying the Public Prosecutors and all the rest. Therefore, it is really in the nature of a tax, though it goes under the colour of court-fee, practically for a considerable number of years. The Law Commission has also pointed this out. In more civilised countries and more up-to-date countries, this distinction is recognized and the administration of criminal justice is always looked upon as the primary function of the State and for that the civil litigants should not be charged.

I do not wish to take the time of the House. Only one more point I will permit myself on the question of sacrifice. The Hon. the Minister for Finance has made one statement in his speech. I am sorry he is not here now. I wish to make this observation about it. He has stated—

6-30
p.m.

'Resources for development must come out of the savings of the people, but when the people are poor, there is no appreciable margin in their incomes to save. And yet we must make a beginning for otherwise the lack of resources will persist. To resolve this stalemate we should induce the people to save somehow and contribute something towards building up the economy of the country. This would necessarily involve a large measure of sacrifice by the present generation.'

Sir, he recognises the appalling poverty of the people. So, he says that there is no appreciable margin in their incomes to save. But he says that a large measure of sacrifice by the present generation is called for. After all, we are in a Welfare State. The present generation suffered a lot during the British regime. They fought for the independence of the country. They went to jail and suffered privations of various kinds. Now, if the general population or people are having a fairly high standard of living, they can be called upon to make some sacrifice and make some contribution to the development of the country. But people are living upon a margin of sustenance and it has become fashionable for political friends to say, as one of the prominent politicians said, that there are people who do not have two meals a day. When such is the case, how do you expect people to make more and more sacrifices? That is a legitimate question. There are people who have not got two square meals a day and the salaried people are hit hard. Prices are soaring and there is the greatest hardship. There is not much sense, therefore, in calling upon people to make more and more sacrifices. A Frenchman is supposed to have said once, 'What has posterity done for me that I should suffer for posterity?' It is all very well to say that the present generation must suffer. But the present generation it is that has suffered enough, quite a lot during the British regime and during the ten years since the attainment of Independence. Now, are you justified in so framing your Plans as to call upon them to continue making sacrifices without any end? Of course, the Third Plan will be followed by the Fourth

[Sri M. Patanjali Sastry] [10th March 1959]

Plan and people will be called upon to make sacrifices for an indefinite period. May be our country will forge ahead and will attain a higher standard of living. The future generations may enjoy it. But I do submit that in framing Plans it is just necessary to achieve a reasonable balance between the needs of the present generation and the needs of the future generation. I am not averse to calling upon the people to make sacrifices. They should make sacrifices. Patriotism demands it and the needs of the State demand it and sacrifices should be made. But a reasonable balance should be achieved between the needs of the present generation and the needs of the future generation. A Welfare State is as much for the benefit of the present generation, I humbly submit, as for that of the future generation. I admit sacrifices must be made by the present generation but the present generation should also taste the fruits of independence and the fruits of economic development. They should not be content with making sacrifices. You are framing these Plans involving more and more expenditure, more and more foreign exchange, difficulties and economic hardships, which means, of course, more deficit financing to make up the gap and which means more and more inflationary trends in the economy of the country. As I said, the middle classes, the lower income groups and the poorer classes are not having two meals a day, which the politicians themselves are never tired of saying. Is this the class of people who must be called upon for an indefinite period of time to make more and more sacrifices because on a future date when they are all gone, the country may forge ahead? I am not against sacrifice being made by the present generation. They have made sacrifices already. I agree that they should be called upon to make sacrifices for the implementation of the future Plans.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Sacrifice is called for from the people with taxable capacity.

SRI M. PATANJALI SASTRY : This should necessarily involve a large measure of sacrifice by the present generation. By people with taxable capacity whom are we having in mind? I have in mind the Bombay millionaires who are getting fat salaries and making large profits.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : I am not against the fundamental principle of deficit financing.

SRI M. PATANJALI SASTRY : When you resort to deficit financing, everybody is affected. It is the very people that are affected by the rise in prices. They are not rich. Why are they affected? Because you introduce Rs. 800 crores or Rs. 600 crores of paper money, and inflationary trends are encouraged. That is to say, there is more money circulating in the country than there are commodities to buy which means increased prices. (The Hon. Sri R. Venkataraman : It has no relation to prices.) I venture to submit, notwithstanding the attempted correction of the Leader

10th March 1959] [Sri M. Patanjali Sastri]

of the House, that everybody is affected by deficit financing. The poorest and the richest are affected. There is no getting away from the fact that when you put more money in circulation, the commodity is constant and production does not go up, inflationary trends are inevitable. That is the inevitable outcome of deficit financing. Therefore, I submit that those who are in charge of Planning (the Third Five-Year Plan, the Fourth Five-Year Plan and so on) must have in mind a reasonable adjustment or balance between the needs of the present generation and the needs of the future generation.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House will now adjourn and meet again at 2-30 p.m. to-morrow.

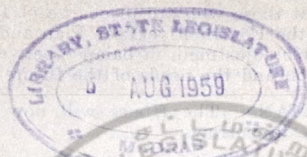
The House then adjourned.

III.—PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE.

* 127. Notification issued with G.O. No. 1720, Local Administration, dated 27th November 1958 regarding amendment to the regulations relating to the classification, methods of recruitment, conditions of service, pay and allowances and discipline and conduct of executive officers of panchayats.

128. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 4546, Revenue, dated 24th December 1958, for settlement of certain estates situated in Sattur and Srivilliputtur taluks of Ramanathapuram district including portion of Sevalpatti Estate situated in Sankaranainarkoil and Koilpatti taluks of Tirunelveli district.

* Placed on the table of the House on 9th March 1959.



THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Wednesday, the 11th March 1959.

The House met in the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at half past two of the clock, Mr. Chairman (THE HON. DR. P. V. CHERIAN) in the Chair.

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Visit of H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh

* 119 Q.—SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to—

(a) place on the table of the House a copy of the list of persons invited to be present at the Aerodrome on 31st January 1959 at the time of the visit of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh;

(b) state the basis on which the list of invitees has been drawn up; and

(c) state the place given to the Leader of the Opposition in the State Legislative Assembly and the Leader of the Opposition in the State Legislative Council at the time of introduction?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN (on behalf of the Hon. the Chief Minister) : (a) A copy^a of the list of persons invited to be present at the Aerodrome on 31st January 1959 at the time of the visit of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh is placed on the table of the House.

(b) The list is based on the list of invitees generally adopted for similar functions arranged at Delhi and other State Capitals and has the approval of the Government of India.

(c) The places given to the Leader of the Opposition in the State Legislative Assembly and the Leader of the Opposition in the State Legislative Council, namely, after M.Ps. and before the Chief Secretary to Government, are in accordance with their relative ranks in the Warrant of Precedence.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : The Hon. the Leader of the House said that the list was prepared in accordance with the procedure obtaining at Delhi. But is he aware, as he himself was a Member of Parliament, that to such functions and receptions all the Members of Parliament are invited whereas we have seen from experience that on such occasions here in the City of Madras even the sitting Members of the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council—duly elected representatives of the people—and even those who are in the City of Madras are not invited?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Members of the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council were once invited to these functions. But the Government of India wanted to cut down

[11th March 1959]

the large number of invitees to these functions and, therefore, only the Leader of the Opposition in the Assembly and the Leader of the Opposition in the Council were invited. There is nothing sacrosanct about it and we can consider this matter again.

SRI P. T. RAJAN : Why should we be bound by the Government of India?

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : It is not a question whether the Government were right or not. But I must point out that duly elected Members of the Legislature were not invited and that orders from the Government of India were received to say that there should not be a big crowd and that Members of the Legislature should not be there while, on the other hand, Members of Parliament—of the Lok Sabha and of the Council of States who were elected by the Members of the Legislative Assembly—were invited.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : I do not think the hon. Member wants me to determine the Warrant of Precedence as between Members of Parliament and Members of State Legislatures. I think the job of having to introduce a very large number of people to the guest is sometimes found to be cumbersome. But invitation could always go to others. Government will consider it.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Has not the Warrant of Precedence been revised recently in relation to Members of State Legislatures giving due place to the Leaders of the Opposition and Leaders of parties? Has not that principle been observed in this case?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : The principles relating to invitation of Members of Legislature have been observed. Only I thought the hon. Member Mr. Raza Khan said that Members of the Legislature might also be invited, and I said that the Government would certainly consider the matter.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Let not the Hon. the Leader of the House be under the impression that the Members of the Legislature are so keen or anxious to attend these functions. I would put it this way. Suppose some Members of the Legislature, at any rate, those who reside in the City of Madras, want to see, say, Pandit Nehru but are not invited because the Government feel that that would mean a large crowd. If they are not invited to the Government House because the Ministers have not advised the Governor to invite the Members, are they to stand on the pavements on either side of the Mount Road and get hustled by the huge crowd simply because they want to have just a look at the great personalities who visit us?

SRI P. T. RAJAN : Why do you want to look at them?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Certainly I do not think the Members of the Legislature should stand in the crowd and have a look at these personalities. I said that this matter might be looked into again. The Government will look into it and see how far the

11th March 1959]

Members of the Legislature—at least those who are residing in the City of Madras—could be accommodated. We will see whether it would not be possible to send invitations to them though there may be some difficulty in introducing them.

SRI JOHN ASIRVATHAM : May I know why, in the matter of receiving eminent personalities visiting State Capitals, the State Government should look to the Government of India for guidance? Is it not left to the discretion of the State Governments?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : The visitors are representatives of foreign Governments and the Warrant of Precedence with regard to reception to these persons is settled by the Government of India.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Even in the Warrant of Precedence, how is it that the rank of the Leaders of the Opposition in the Legislature comes next to Members of Parliament? On what basis is it settled?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : That is the settled rank in the Warrant of Precedence. How it is settled is certainly a matter for the Government of India which settle it to consider.

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR : Are all these persons in the list introduced to the personality at the aerodrome?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Yes. It is always done.

SRI M. ETHIRAJALU : மத்திய அரசாங்கத்திலிருந்து அமைச்சர்கள் நமது மாநிலத்திற்கு வரும்போது பல ஜில்லாக்களுக்கு விஜயம் செய்கிறார்கள். அப்பொழுது அந்தந்த ஜில்லாக்களிலிருக்கும் சட்டசபை உறுப்பினர்களுக்குக்கூடத் தெரிவிப்பது இல்லை. இனிமேலாவது தெரிவிப்பதற்கு சர்க்கார் வழி செய்யுமா?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : இங்கே இருக்கும் கேள்விக்கும் கனம் அங்கத்தினர் சொல்வதற்கும் சம்பந்தம் இல்லை.

Sudarsan Oil Mills, Limited, Katpadi

* 120 Q.—SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state with reference to the answer given to Legislative Council Question No. 49 answered on 15th November 1957—

(a) whether the properties of Sudarsan Oil Mills, Limited, Katpadi, have since been sold; and

(b) if so, the amount realized towards the loan granted by the Government?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The distribution of sale proceeds is still in Court.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Is it not a fact that up to 1957, both towards the main loan which is ten lakhs of rupees and the interest thereon which is somewhere near four lakhs of rupees, only a sum of Rs. 1.21 lakhs has come to the Government of Madras,

[11th March 1959]

being the sale proceeds of machinery, and that with regard to the six lakhs of rupees, being the sale value with the Court, already the debenture-holders have addressed the Court to get about four lakhs of rupees?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : He is giving information.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : I wish the hon. Member's information were correct. We will not get even four lakhs of rupees as a whole. The figures are as follows : The main amount due to the Government of Madras towards principal is ten lakhs of rupees. Towards interest, five lakhs are due. Penal interest comes to Rs. 90,000. There are a few stray items making a total of Rs. 16.4 lakhs. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 21,525 has been collected and credited towards interest. I would like to say that the machinery was sold in auction for Rs. 6.15 lakhs and that a sum of Rs. 3.26 lakhs was made payable to the debenture-holders. There are a few claims for remuneration put in by the people who worked as Receivers. Out of the balance, the Government have filed an application for payment of a sum of two lakhs of rupees, in the first instance, towards their share.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : In all, the Government of Madras have to incur a loss amounting to nearly ten lakhs of rupees, if not more. May I ask, when such things take place, why no note is taken of the personal liability of the persons who are directors?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : The hon. Member was not quite vigilant at that time, when he was in the Assembly.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : It is a very, very old transaction and we are trying to salvage. There is no use of crying over spilt milk.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : After the sale, how much amount has been actually paid to the debenture-holders and how much will be available to be credited to Government?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : I gave figures just now.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Is there any way of recovery of the balance amount due to the Government by proceeding against other properties shown as security towards State loan?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Government never lose hope.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : The Hon. the Minister for Finance just made a remark across the table that the then Members of the Assembly, including me, were not very vigilant. If he only goes through the proceedings, he will find how vigilant we were in the matter and how the Government persisted in saying that they would not lose. Now we see nothing but loss. That apart, the Hon. the Leader of the House, who is also a lawyer, may answer this question. Suppose the State incurs a heavy loss on account of

11th March 1959]

the action of a Minister or the Cabinet as a whole. Is there anything in law to demand of that Minister or Ministry to pay back the amount to whatever extent the loan becomes a loss?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: The matter may be referred to the Advocate-General.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Are there any other properties actually given as security and which could be proceeded against for recovery of the balance?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I want notice.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: With reference to the point I have raised about the liability of Ministers, I want to know whether I have to refer to the Advocate-General or the Ministers will *suo motu* refer it to him and get his opinion?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: The Government would be thankful if the hon. Member gives some valid legal reason for the Government to proceed in the matter. I think any further money spent on this is a waste. It is good money lost in a wrong way.

Third Five-Year Plan

* 127 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state— 2-40 p.m.

(a) whether any steps have been taken to formulate the Third Five-Year Plan for the State; and

(b) if so, what they are and the progress made so far?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN (on behalf of the Hon. the Chief Minister): (a) & (b) The question of the formulation of the Third Five-Year Plan is now engaging the attention of the Planning Commission, the Central Ministries and the State Governments concerned. According to the Planning Commission, work on the preparation of the Third Plan is expected to fall broadly into four stages. The first stage consists of studies of different sets of problems and of different sectors of the economy and how they can be developed in step so as to get certain overall results. When these studies have made sufficient progress, it is proposed to put the results together and prepare a preliminary draft outline or plan-frame for the Third Plan. This will be in about a year from now. After the preliminary draft outline has been approved, detailed preparation of Central and State Plans and of local Plans which will fit into the State Plans, will constitute the Third Stage. This will be completed with the preparation of a fairly full outline of the Plan more or less in its final form. This is expected to take a further year and would be the basis on which the annual plan for the first year of the Third Plan would be drawn up. The fourth stage in the formulation of the Third Plan will be the preparation of its final version for submission to the National Development Council and to the Parliament.

[11th March 1959]

Detailed preparation of the State Plan for the Third Five-Year Plan will be taken up only after the preliminary draft outline is approved by the Planning Commission. In the meantime, proposals for the constitution of Working Groups, parallel to those set up at the Centre, in sectors such as Irrigation, Power, etc., for formulating proposals for the Third Plan are under consideration.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : What line will be taken to associate people's representatives in the framing of the Plan?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Members of the Legislature may be taken into these Working Groups when they are formed.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Will a Committee of the Legislature be constituted to assess the needs of the State in the several departments and finalize the schemes for inclusion in the Plan?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : The Government have not taken any decision in the matter.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Will the Government consider such a proposal?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : It is only a suggestion. It is not a question. The suggestion will be borne in mind.

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR : இது மக்கள் திட்டமாக இருக்குமா ?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : மக்கள் திட்டமாக இருக்குமா என்றால், மக்களுக்காகச் செய்யப்படுவதெல்லாம் மக்கள் திட்டம்தான்.

High School for the Blind at Poonamallee

* 128 Q.—**DR. A. CHIDAMBARANATHAN :** Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) the number of students who qualified themselves in the S.S.L.C. Public Examination from the Government High School for the Blind at Poonamallee in 1957-58; and

(b) the steps taken to place them in any employment?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : (a) Four, Sir.

(b) Of the four, two have left the institution and the other two who continue to remain in the school are engaged in transcribing Draille Text Books required for the use of the school.

DR. A. CHIDAMBARANATHAN : அந்த இரண்டு பேர்களையும் சிறு கைத்தொழில் நிலையங்களில் அமர்த்துவதற்கு ஏதாவது ஏற்பாடு அரசாங்கம் செய்து கொடுக்குமா ?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : With only general education we find it almost impossible to place them in any job. But with vocational training we are able to find jobs for them.

VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN : அவர்கள் கல்லூரியில் அனுமதிக்கப்பட வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டார்களா ? அப்படிக்கேட்ட மாணவர் அனுமதிக்கப்பட்டாரா ?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : கல்லூரியிலே ஒரு பையன் படிப்பதாக எனக்கு ஞாபகம்.

11th March 1959]

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : With reference to the answer given by the Hon. Minister, will he kindly tell us what steps will be taken to make the school more craft-centred so as to switch on the students to some craft after the school course?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Now there are **three or** four crafts taught in the school and I think with that they are able to find employment.

Pension to teachers

* 129 Q.—SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any proposal before the Government to give fixed rates of pension to teachers instead of calculating at 30/120 of the last three years' average salary; and

(b) If so, the reasons therefor?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Is it a fact, Sir, that there is a proposal to give a flat rate of pension to B.T.'s unlike the other teachers?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : I am not aware of any such proposal. It should be a proposal of somebody else who should be thinking about it.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : There is a rule that this quarter pension will not be applicable to B.T.'s. May I know the reason why the Government brought in such a disparity?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Sir, we have taken into account the Provident Fund and other benefits which the private aided school teachers enjoy more than those employed by the Government. Making an allowance for that, we have made the calculation. That is why we have said on what basis the B.T.'s should get their pension.

Foreign service to the teaching personnel

* 130 Q.—VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether any members of the teaching personnel of (i) the Presidency College, Madras, and (ii) the Government Arts College, Madras, applied for Foreign Service during the years 1957-58 and 1958-59; and

(b) if so, whether they have been permitted to take up these posts and, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : (a) & (b) One member of the teaching staff of the Presidency College, Madras, applied for a post in the University of Madras during 1957-58. His application

[11th March 1959]

was then withheld in the public interest. During 1958-59, this officer applied for another post in the University of Madras and another teacher of the Presidency College, Madras, applied for appointment in the Annamalai University. The applications in both these cases were forwarded to the Universities concerned. They have not been offered appointments by the Universities so far.

None of the members of the teaching staff in the Government Arts College, Madras, applied for appointment elsewhere during 1957-58 or 1958-59.

VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN : இதற்கெல்லாம் சில ஆசிரியர்கள் அனுமதிக்கப்படுகிறார்கள், சில ஆசிரியர்கள் அனுமதி மறுக்கப்படுகிறார்கள். எந்த அடிப்படையில் அவை செய்யப்படுகின்றன?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : அந்த ஆசிரியர்களை அனுப்பிவிட்டால் அந்த இடத்திலே வேறு ஆசிரியர்களை நியமிக்கக்கூடிய வாய்ப்புக்கள் இருக்குமானால், அவர்களை அனுப்புகின்றோம். வேறு அதற்கான ஆசிரியர்களைக் கண்டுபிடிக்க முடியாத நிலைமை இருந்தால், அனுமதி மறுக்கப்படுகிறது.

VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN : அனுமதி மறுக்கப்பட்ட ஆசிரியர்களிடமிருந்து ஏதாவது புகார் மனு வந்திருக்கிறதா? அதைப்பற்றி சர்க்கார் என்ன நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக்கொண்டார்கள்?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : அதைப்பற்றி என்னிடத்தில் தகவல் இல்லை.

Car accidents

* 131 Q.—**SRI M. ETHIRAJALU :** Will the Hon. the Minister for Electricity be pleased to state the number of car accidents which occurred in this State during the years 1956-57 and 1957-58?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : Particulars are available in respect of calendar years only. Number of accidents in respect of 1956, 1957 and 1958 are as below :—

	1956.	1957.	1958.
Cars without trailers ..	1,829	2,006	2,597
Cars with trailers ..	80	23	44
	<u>1,909</u>	<u>2,029</u>	<u>2,641</u>

SRI M. ETHIRAJALU : விபத்துக்கள் 1956-ல் 1829-ஆக இருந்து, 1958-ல் 2,597-ஆக உயர்ந்திருக்கின்றன என்று அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் சொன்னார்கள். இந்த விபத்துக்கள் ஏன் அதிகரித்திருக்கின்றன? அவைகளைத் தடுப்பதற்கு அரசாங்கம் என்ன நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக் கொள்ளுகிறார்கள்?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : விபத்துக்கள் ஏற்படாமல் பார்த்துக் கொள்ள அரசாங்கம் எல்லா நடவடிக்கைகளும் எடுத்துக்கொண்டிருந்தாலுங்கூட, விபத்துக்கள் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கின்றன என்றால், கார் ஓட்டுகிறவர்கள் சற்று ஜாக்கிரதையாக இருக்கவேண்டும். அப்பொழுதுதான் விபத்துக்கள் குறையும்.

11th March 1959]

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : The Hon. the Minister for Electricity was kind enough to give the figures about motor accidents. May I know whether he has figures about the casualties for the various years—the number of deaths due to accidents?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : I do not have that information now.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Is it a fact, Sir, that on account of want of provision of pavements for pedestrians, most of the accidents occur in small towns in the mufassal?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : It is not mainly due to want of provision of pavements that pedestrians are involved in the accidents. We feel that if pedestrians are controlled to some extent in areas where we have fast-moving traffic, it would be better. We are slowly introducing it in big towns and small towns also.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Have the Government studied the traffic regulations observed in the Mysore State? In Bangalore, in specified and particular places, fast-moving vehicles are asked to stop and then proceed. At those points there are no policemen in uniform. Policemen in civilian clothes stand somewhere near and if anybody does not stop his car at the point, that Police officer is empowered to fine him on the spot. Will the Government introduce such regulations in this State?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : I have not studied the Mysore system. I definitely feel, after having visited many big cities and seen what is being done there, that what we are doing in Madras City, is much better than what is done in other big cities in this country.

Sandynallah Scheme

* 132 Q.—**SRI V. M. SURENDRAM :** Will the Hon. the Minister for Electricity be pleased to state when the Government of Madras propose to take up for execution the Sandynallah Scheme in the Nilgiris district?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : The scheme has been taken up for execution.

SRI V. M. SURENDRAM : இந்தத் திட்டத்திற்கு என்ன செலவாகும் என்று அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் சொல்ல முடியுமா?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : 127.5 லட்ச ரூபாய் செலவாகும்.

SRI V. M. SURENDRAM : எவ்வளவு நாளிலே முடிக்க வேண்டும் என்று சர்க்கார் திட்டமிட்டிருக்கிறது?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : வேகமாக முடிக்க வேண்டும் என்பது தான் அரசாங்கத்தின் ஆசை. ஏறத்தாழ மூன்று வருஷங்கள் ஆகலாம் என்று சொல்கிறார்கள். ஆனால், நிச்சயமான கால நிர்ணய அவசியம் இல்லை.

[11th March 1959]

SRI V. M. SURENDRAM : நீலகிரி ஜில்லாவில் வேறு ஏதாவது ப்ராஜெக்ட் ஆரம்பிக்க சர்க்காரிடம் திட்டம் இருக்கிறதா ?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : இப்பொழுது குந்தாத் திட்டம் நடந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறது.

SRI V. M. SURENDRAM : அப்பர்-பவானி ஸ்கீம் என்பதை எடுத்துக் கொள்வார்களா ?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : குந்தாத் திட்டம் ஒன்றுதான் இருக்கிறது.

Abolition of contracts system

* 133 Q.—**SRI M. ETHIRAJALU :** Will the Hon. the Minister for Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the recent statement of the Prime Minister in regard to the abolition of contracts system; and

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal before the Government to abolish the contract system and to execute all works departmentally?

THE HON. SRI P. KAKKAN : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under consideration of the Government.

SRI M. ETHIRAJALU : எவ்வளவு காலத்தில் அது நிறைவேற்றப் படும் என்பதைச் சொல்ல முடியுமா ?

THE HON. SRI P. KAKKAN : அது பரிசீலனையில் இருக்கிறது. அது பூர்த்தியான பிறகுதான் ஒரு முடிவு செய்ய முடியும்.

Utilization of the waters of the Krishna and the Godavari

* 134 Q.—**SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :** Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state with reference to the Legislative Council Starred Question No. 81 answered on 23rd October 1956—

(a) the progress made in the matter of negotiations with the Andhra State with regard to diversion and utilization of the waters of the Krishna and the Godavari for the benefit of this State;

(b) whether any scheme for utilizing those waters has since been drawn up; and

(c) if so, the estimated cost thereof?

THE HON. SRI P. KAKKAN : (a) to (c) The matter is under the active consideration of the Southern Zonal Council.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Has any special staff been appointed till now for a preliminary investigation of the scheme on both sides?

THE HON. SRI P. KAKKAN : No, Sir.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Is the Hon. the Minister for Public Works aware of the statement made by the Chief Minister

11th March 1959]

of the Andhra Pradesh that he was prepared to consider this proposition very favourably, provided the Government of Madras were prepared to bear the proportionate cost?

THE HON. SRI P. KAKKAN : Yes, Sir. The Chief Minister of the Andhra Pradesh said that it was agreed that the surplus waters of the Godavari should be put to the best use of the Madras State. He also suggested that the Chief Engineer of the Andhra Pradesh might be asked to go into the matter and submit a preliminary report.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : In view of the fact that the matter is under the active consideration of the Southern Zonal Council, will the Government take all possible steps to push through the scheme and see that it is included in the Third Plan?

THE HON. SRI P. KAKKAN : Certainly, the Government of Madras will push through it.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Apart from the interest taken by the Government of Madras and the response of the Andhra Government, may I know whether the Madras Government have made representations to the Central Government that they themselves should undertake this scheme in the interest of the people down South?

THE HON. SRI P. KAKKAN : But the Government of Madras are taking steps to expedite the matter in the Zonal Council.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Questions are over.

[Note.—An Asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.]

II.—ANNOUNCEMENT *RE* ELECTION TO THE COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have to inform the House that the following candidates have been validly nominated for election of nine Members to the Committee of Privileges for the financial year 1959-60 :—

- 1 Sri A. Gajapathy Nayagar,
- 2 „ B. K. Nallaswami,
- 3 „ K. T. Kosalram,
- 4 The Hon. Sri R. Venkataraman,
- 5 Srimathi Jothi Vencatachellum,
- 6 Sri P. T. Rajan,
- 7 „ L. S. Karayalar,
- 8 Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar, and
- 9 „ A. Chidambaranathan.

As the number of candidates nominated is equal to the number of vacancies to be filled, viz., nine, I hereby declare them to have been duly elected to the Committee of Privileges.

[11th March 1959]

[Mr. Chairman]

The Deputy Chairman is *ex officio* a member.

Under rule 154 (4) of the Madras Council Rules, I have nominated Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar to be the Chairman of the Committee.

III.—GOVERNMENT BUSINESS.

GENERAL DISCUSSION ON THE BUDGET FOR THE YEAR 1959-60—*cont.*

MR. CHAIRMAN : We shall now continue the discussion on the Budget. Sri L. S. Karayalar will now speak.

* SRI L. S. KARAYALAR : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am glad to have this opportunity to participate in the Budget discussion. I know, Sir, to-day is the last day and several hon. Members have already taken part in the discussion on this Budget. I have read this Budget speech with the greatest attention and care that I should devote. It is magnificently written and I am told that it was equally magnificently read in the other House. After the speech of so many hon. Members, I would like particularly to be brief. The hon. Member, Mrs. Clubwala Jadhav, traversing the entire compass of the Budget, entered into every detail. In fact, it was such a colossal performance that she made and in a voice that was mellow and mellifluous.

MR. CHAIRMAN : She is here.

* SRI L. S. KARAYALAR : Then, Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar also with his deep erudition and learning and with his unerring judgment especially in matters, medical and educational, also spoke. From Madras to Minneapolis, in the capitals of the world, he is held with great respect. Mr. Patanjali Sastry, the former Chief Justice of India, and several others made very useful contribution to this debate. I have not forgotten Mr. Balasubramanya Ayyar who, in his usual homely and familiar way, gave us his opinions especially on ceiling and land reforms. I say all these things, Sir, just to mention that I am not going to make a lengthy speech, especially when all of us are very eager to hear the Hon. the Leader of the House. This year, Hon. Ministers have intervened in the discussion on the Budget—an unusual feature—and I hope that it will be kept up in the case of the coming Budgets also.

Sir, this Budget is a surplus Budget and without proposals for additional taxation. Both are welcome features but going through the Budgets of last year and the year before, we find that so many taxation measures were often brought forward in this House and in the other House. So, just to present this Budget and say that there are no taxes is not a matter for congratulation. If in the whole year we had no taxation, then it might have been a matter for congratulation. But we had the agricultural income-tax and several taxes during the course of this year and several more are coming. Even in this session, I think, we have got a Bill, the Madras District Municipalities (Extension to the Transferred Territory) Bill. The object of this Bill is to retain the advertise-